The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

The Difficulty Between France and Prussia.

Prussia Asks the Reason for the Arming of France.

The Other Powers Propose a Plan of Settlement.

Napoleon Accepts—No Reply from Count Bismarck.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

Prussian Note to the French Government.

BERLIN, Friday, April 19—Evening.

The Prussian Government has sent a strong note to the Emperor NAPOLEON, asking the reason for the military preparations on the part of France.

A Bavarian agent has been sent by King WILLIAM to Vienna, to secure the alliance of the Emperor of Austria.

A Plan of Settlement Proposed—Prospects of Continued Peace.

LONDON, Saturday, April 20—Evening.

A dispatch from the Berlin agency of the Associated Press, dated this evening, says: "A plan for the solution of the Luxemburg question was recently submitted to France and Prussia by the remaining Great Powers of Europe. NAPOLEON has since signified his willingness to accept the propositions embraced in this plan. Prussia, however, has not replied. There is a growing feeling in the best informed circles this evening that these overtures will be successful, and that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

FRANKFORT, Friday, April 19—Evening.

United States bonds have declined to 74¾, at which figure they closed this evening.

LONDON, Saturday, April 20—Noon.

Consols for money....90¾
United States Five-twenty Bonds, (ex-dividend)..69¼
Illinois Central Railway Shares....75
Erie Railway Shares....36½

The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £88,000 sterling.

LONDON, Saturday, April 20—Evening.

The following are the closing quotations of American Securities:

United States Five-twenty Bonds, ex-dividend....69¼
Erie Railway shares....36¼
Illinois Central shares....74¼

Consols closed at 90¾ for money.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, April 20—Evening.

United States Bonds closed to-day at 74¾ for the issue of 1862.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 20.

The receipts of Cotton thus far for this year ahead of last year are 248,000 bales.

Provisions are unchanged. Lard 50s. 6d.

Fine Resin 14s. 9d.

LONDON, Saturday, April 20—Noon.

Scotch Pig Iron 52s.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 20—Evening.

To-day being a holiday, there are no regular markets. "On the street," however, corn is firm and unchanged. There is great depression in the cotton market.

ANTWERP, Saturday, April 20—Evening.

Petroleum is quoted at 45½ francs ₩ barrel for standard White.

MARINE NEWS.

Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 20—Evening.

The bark *Eugenie*, which recently sailed from this port for Baltimore, returned to-day. She had encountered heavy gales and was badly damaged. A heavy sea, which swept the decks, washed four of the crew overboard, who were drowned. Their names were not ascertained.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Saturday, April 20—Evening.

The Cunard steamship *China*, Capt. HOCKLY, which left Boston on the 10th of April, arrived here to-day on the way to Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Saturday, April 20—Evening.

The steamship *Atlantic*, Capt. Hoyer, which left New-York on the 7th of April, arrived here to-day on the way to Bremen.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Extra Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 20.

The Senate being in Executive Session, the doors were temporarily opened, and Mr. SUMNER submitted the following resolution, proposing the good offices of the United States between the contending parties of Mexico:

Whereas, The Republic of Mexico, though relieved from the presence of a foreign enemy by the final withdrawal of the French troops, continues to be convulsed by a bloody civil war, in which Mexicans are ranged on opposite sides; and,

Whereas, The United States are bound by neighborhood and republican sympathies to do all in their power for the welfare of the Mexican people; and this obligation becomes more urgent from the present condition of affairs, where each party is embittered by protracted conflict; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is proper for the Government of the United States, acting in the interest of humanity and civilization, to tender its good offices, by way of mediation, between the contending parties of the Republic of Mexico, in order to arrest a deplorable civil war, and to obtain the establishment of a Republican Government on a foundation of peace and security.

Mr. HENDERSON gave notice that he intended to offer the following as a substitute:

Resolved, By the Senate of the United States, that in case MAXIMILIAN shall at an early day see fit to abdicate his authority in Mexico, and shall signify a desire to withdraw himself and his foreign troops, to the end that civil war may at once be terminated, the Senate would be gratified that the President would tender the good offices of our Government to secure, at the hands of the Republican Government of Mexico, for the native followers of MAXIMILIAN, such kind and humane treatment as characterizes the conduct of civilized warfare.

The resolution and proposed substitute were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

PRUSSIA AND FRANCE.

Mr. COLE submitted the following, which lies over for consideration:

Whereas, A misunderstanding exists between Prussia and France, springing out of the ownership of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and war between those Powers is imminent; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to offer its friendly mediation to the end that the effusion of blood may be avoided.

The Senate further postponed its time of adjournment *sine die*, and took a recess from 5 until 8 o'clock this evening, to act upon nominations.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met at 8 o'clock. When the doors were opened at 9:30 o'clock,

Mr. JOHNSON offered the following resolutions, viz.:

Whereas, During the civil war in Mexico the Government of the United States, acting in pursuance of its long and firmly established policy, has refused in any way to acknowledge the Imperial Government of which the Archduke MAXIMILIAN was the head, but on the contrary continued to recognize the Republican Government of that country as the only legitimate Government, and by this conduct has done much to frustrate the attempt of MAXIMILIAN and his supporters to overthrow such Government, it is the opinion of the Senate that the Government of the United States should adopt every proper measure to avert the unnecessary further effusion of blood, and to restore as the earliest moment peace to that now distracted land; therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate of the United States that the President be and he is hereby requested to offer to the contending parties the friendly mediation of the United States, so as to bring the civil war to a termination, on terms honorable to both, and to secure to the native followers of MAXIMILIAN and all foreign citizens and subjects residing in that country the benefit of the laws of civilized warfare; it being understood, however, that such mediation is tendered with the understanding that MAXIMILIAN shall abdicate his assumed authority, and that he and his foreign troops shall leave the country at the earliest practicable day.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States.

The resolutions were ordered to lay on the table.

The Senate then adjourned *sine die*.

AFFAIRS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 20, 1867.

WHY THE WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS ARE LET ALONE.

Persons outside of Massachusetts no doubt think it very strange that the wholesale dealers in liquor are allowed to pursue their business by the constabulary while the retailers are visited with summary punishment. And many of our own citizens share in the same ignorance. But there is a hitch in the enforcement of the law that was not foreseen by the law-makers. The law forbids the seizure of liquors held by the importers in unbroken packages. The State Constable, however, thinks he has discovered a new feature in the law, and now claims, and cites good authority to prove it, that he has the right to seize liquors which have passed from the hands of importers into the possession of other parties, though the original packages remain unbroken. The true explanation why heavy dealers are left unscathed is that when the Deputy State Constables stationed in Taunton made a large seizure there—which occurred some months since—and seized $10,000 worth during a single raid—they experienced a good deal of trouble in holding it. It appears that the owner had a United States license, and on consulting the United States authorities after the seizure had been made, the constables found that in order to hold their $10,000 worth of liquors they must furnish $20,000 bonds, or just twice the value of the liquors. Of course they were surprised and nonplussed at this new wrinkle. Proceeding to headquarters in this City for instructions, an effort was made to find some true friend of prohibition who could command a sufficient quantity of greenbacks to furnish the bonds. One individual of wealth—a strong temperance man—declined risking $20,000 in such a speculation; another rendered a similar excuse; a third "could not see it;" a fourth would not, and so on; and the indications were that the owner would speedily secure his stock, as only twenty-four hours were allowed for the raising of the required bonds. At last, driven to the wall, they resorted to the "patching up" process, and by obtaining $1,000 here, another $1,000 there, &c., they succeeded in bringing their seizure to a successful termination. But this first effort was the straw that broke the camel's back, and hence it is that the heavy dealers are let alone. During the past week but few seizures were made. There is a mysterious "holding up" in constabulary operations. It is reported that the authorities are awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court at Washington in the matter of the Massachusetts liquor cases. Should a decision be made that a United States license protects the dealer, our State will have an immense bill to pay for destroyed liquors, and over twenty-five hundred suits will be thrown out of the local Courts.

YACHTING.

The aquatic season is near at hand, and considerable preparation is being made for the attractive Summer sport on our waters. The organization of the Boston Yacht Club, the famous ocean yacht race and the building of new boats here have given an impetus to yachting. But it is surprising to me that, with so many gentlemen sailors in Boston, Gloucester, Salem, Newburyport, and other coast places, that we have had in years past so little of this aquatic sport, for which our harbors afford unsurpassed facilities. Yachting, like horse-racing, however, is receiving more encouragement than in past years, and many of the young men of our first families are engaging in it. The "Boston Yacht Club," organized last November with DEXTER H. FOLLETT, as commodore, represents fairly the yachting profession of this city. The fleet is composed of the following vessels:

Schooners—Catharine M. Ward, owned by Capt. Austin Bearse; Nettie, D. H. Follett; Juniata, Arthur Cheeney; Minnie, Thomas Manning; Marie, H. B. Jackson; Mercury, J. E. Herman and others; J. Q. Adams, Augustus Lothrop; Corrie, F. Bibber, Dawn, J. P. Barnes; Tripe, Alonzo Masters; Electra, J. H. Sears; Ellie, A. Freeman.

Sloops—Columbia, A. & C. E. Russ; Violet, E. Benton; Kelpie; G. H. Bates; Mist, J. H. Pitman; Chitheroe, Benj. Dean; Parquetta, Joseph Grece; Bristol, C. C. Sheafe; Scud, C. E. Folsom; MacDuff, H. Hilt; Ella, Capt. T. Greer; Fantae, Capt. Gibbs; Clytie, D. S. Stone; Cruiser, T. Tileston; Irene, B. Jennie; Newsboy, J. D. Scudder; Fanchon, J. B. Heresoff; Henriette, T. W. Camm; Grace, C. D. Macomber.

Quite a number of these vessels are fitted up in the most splendid style, and with their tapering masts and swelling sails, are a match for the fastest yachts. The *Catharine M. Ward* was launched only a few weeks since, and will cross the ocean. She starts for Havre as soon as she receives her compliment of passengers. Her model is splendid, and she measures 240 tons; length over all, 102 feet. I hear that preparations are being made for a yacht race in June. Invitations will be extended to New-York and other places, when our Boston yachtsmen will have an opportunity to measure their skill with others of greater fame.

TURF MATTERS.

Horse-racing has become a decided institution among us, the anathemas of divines and moralists to the contrary notwithstanding. But it requires several years of assiduous labor on the part of turfites to render the business profitable or attractive. It is now regarded a noble pastime, and the lovers of good horseflesh look forward to the "races" with no small degree of interest. Gentlemen from every rank of society may now be found at the track. We have two superior riding parks in the vicinity of Boston—the Riverside and the Mystic. The former is under the proprietorship of PERKINS & UNDERHILL, and the latter is owned by A. P. MORRISON and FRANK DOE. These gentlemen thoroughly understand their business, and under their management horse-racing in this section has been elevated to a high standard. Some of the best races in the country have occurred at the Riverside Park. It was over this track that the celebrated McGowen horse accomplished his twenty-mile feat inside of an hour. The Riverside purses are already announced. They amount to $3,400, and embrace a purse of $500 open to all horses; one of $500 for all stallions in New-England; $400 to horses that have never beaten 2:33 to harness or wagon; purses to horses that have never beaten 2:35, 2:40, 2:45 and 2:50; $150 for double teams, and $200 to all horses to saddle. In all seventeen purses. At the Mystic Park, purses to the amount of $3,550 are offered in sums from $500 to $100, to the same classes as those offered by the other track. It is promised that a goodly number of outside races will come off during the Summer between some of the best horseflesh in the country. There is talk of inducing the McGowen horse to attempt to trot twenty-one miles within an hour, but horseman say the *Captain* will be kept in a more profitable occupation. The purses offered have been filled.

THE FOLLY OF "STRIKES."

The managers of the *Daily Evening Voice*, a newspaper "devoted to the rights of labor," announce a meeting to "confer in regard to the continuance of the paper. The *Voice* was started by an association of journeymen printers, who were engaged in the "strike" in this city about two years ago, when the proprietors of the daily papers refused to be managed by an arbitrary and dictatorial combination of printers. The *Voice* for seven hundred and twenty-one days has eked out a miserable existence, while essaying to establish principles antagonistic to the laws of trade. It deserves credit for having made a good fight. Having sunk a large amount of capital, its managers threaten to abandon the enterprise unless its friends furnish additional funds to keep it alive.

VIGIL.

Gen. Hancock's Expedition Against the Indians—Gen Sherman at Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, April 20.

Advices from the Plains state that Gen. HANCOCK's expedition is at Fort Larned, unable to move, the supply of forage being exhausted, and there being no grass. The animals are suffering greatly.

About eleven thousand warriors are encamped on Tongue River, midway between Fort Phil Kearney and Fort C. F. Smith, waiting for the grass before commencing hostilities.

Gen. AUGUR will soon move from Fort Phil Kearney with a strong force, composed of the Second Cavalry and the Eighteenth, Twenty-seventh, Twelfth, Twentieth and Nineteenth Infantry, in all about six thousand men. Troops are constantly arriving and being sent West as rapidly as possible.

Gen. SHERMAN arrived to-day from Omaha.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, Wednesday, April 17, 1867.

The Spring sessions of the Courts of Common Pleas are being held over our State at this time, having nearly finished the Circuits. The financial prostration is everywhere felt, and everywhere the rapacity of creditors is unparalleled. In only one district (county) has the return of civil suits been small. That one is Marlboro'. Everywhere else the docket of collecting cases is heavy. In York the feeling of wrong at these exactions of creditors assumed a menacing attitude; but the affair blew over without much harm. In a few of the districts the solicitors have obtained by motion a postponement of the civil docket until next Fall. In several of the districts meetings of the citizens have been held to appeal to the leniency of creditors, or to censure the Legislature for having taken no action for the relief of creditors. At a recent popular meeting in Marion District resolutions were passed, with but one dissenting vote, seeking some mitigation of the severity of law in that district. Among the resolutions the following four convey the main matter of the meeting:

Resolved, That we cannot but regard the failure of the Legislature to enact means for the relief of the people as unfortunate; in their effects tending to produce demoralization and injury to the public morals greatly to be deprecated, and sacrifice of property and distress which must touch every heart.

Resolved, That the pressure of debt at this unfortunate juncture can but be disastrous to the interests and energies of the country, and indiscriminate suing and sale of property by the Sheriff, no less than destructive of public morals, inhumane and suicidal.

Resolved, That mutual forbearance, compromise and conciliation should now be practiced by every one, and that we most earnestly appeal to our fellow-citizens, of all classes, at home and throughout the State, to remember the condition of our country, and stay their hands from inflicting deeper injury and distress.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that much encouragement and present relief would be afforded the people of this District by a continuance of all actions upon the civil docket of the approaching Spring Term of the Court.

Other of the resolutions appealed to the people, urging the same general views. Under these and similar circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that the Bankrupt Law is received with favor by the people. So also is received Gen. SICKLES' general order suspending summary processes throughout his district, No. 2, for the period of one year.

In execution of the immigration measures adopted by the State Legislature at its session last December, the Governor has made some appointments of agents to represent the State abroad. A Catholic Irishman has been appointed to Ireland; a German goes to Germany, and a Frenchman to France. Gen. WAGNER's circular recently issued to landowners in the State is meeting with much favor, though very little has been actually done. The foreign agents before leaving for Europe are making the tour of the State in order to initiate the work at home, by engaging labor and getting facts as to the salable lands here, so that when abroad they encounter a party willing to emigrate to the State they may have all the facts necessary to decide him.

The freedmen are still moving with spirit and vigor in political matters. A meeting was held some days ago in Lexington, the main features of which are devotion to the Union, coöperation of the two races, and universal suffrage. The resolutions were numerous, among them these two embody principles somewhat significant:

Resolved, That we do not recognize any scheme of reconstruction as legal or valid which does not receive the sanction of the loyal representatives of a loyal people in Congress assembled.

Resolved, That we cordially invite our white friends to sustain us in sustaining the glorious old flag, whose starry folds wave as an ensign of liberty, peace and security to all who support and defend it."

At Gadsden, a noted locality in the lower section of the District in which Columbia is situated, last week a meeting of freedmen was held, in which they took very strong State grounds, repudiating outside influences, and looking to the citizens of the State—their former owners—as their truest friends, and as those to whom they should look for the most honest coöperation and support. Sentiments similar appear in Newberry District, where a large landowner has retained in his service all his former slaves; and these employes tell him to do the thinking and law-making, and they will do the work. These liberal sentiments prevail wherever the treatment of the negro has been proper and considerate, except in towns and cities, where disaffected and turbulent negroes collect, and are ready to oppose anything that makes them do manual labor.

Columbia is looking forward to the arrival of two musical geniuses, who are to make their *debut* here in the course of a few weeks. These are CHARLES and GABRIELLE FEININGER, natives of this city, who have been five or six years abroad pursuing musical studies. They appeared in a private way in select concerts before the war, but are now setting out on a concert tour through the South, commencing in their native city.

The Spring has quit coquetting with us and has settled down into regular warm weather, though very showery. We no longer need fires of mornings.

It is estimated that about half of the fruit has been killed by the last frosts, but the remaining half will be probably equal to the whole, in being of better quality.

The Penitentiary is being built as rapidly as practicable, but it will probably be years before it can be completed. About fifty cells are now nearly ready for convicts, and a good many more than fifty convicts will soon be ready for the cells.

BOISE.

Second Military District—Provost Court for the Trial of Freedmen.

Gen. SICKLES has issued the following order providing for the establishment of a Provost Court for the trial of freedmen accused of crimes other than murder, arson or rape:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., April 18, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 21.—1. It having become apparent that justice to freedmen cannot be obtained in the civil Courts within the military post of Aiken, S. C., consisting of Edgefield and Barnwell Districts, a Provost Court is hereby established at the post of Aiken, S. C., to consist of First Lieut. WM. STONE, Forty-fifth United States Infantry presiding, together with Second Lieut. ED. P. DOHERTY, Fifth United States Cavalry, and A. RAMSAY, Esq., of Edgefield District, S. C., associates.

2. The Court shall have jurisdiction of any case to which a person of color is a party, except murder, arson and rape. Sentences imposing fines exceeding $100, or imprisonment exceeding two months, will not be executed until approved at these Headquarters. The Court will carefully observe the requirements of General Order No. 10, current series, from these headquarters.

3. The Provost Court may upon application of any person of color, sued or prosecuted in any civil Court of Edgefield or Barnwell District, order the transfer of such case to the Provost Court.

4. The proceedings of the Court in each case will be forwarded to the Post Commander for revision and approval; appeals to these headquarters from the decision of the Post Commander, will not be considered unless accompanied by printed arguments of the parties or their counsel.

5. The compensation of the civilian Judge or Judges will be $4 a day; the Court may employ a clerk at a compensation not exceeding $3 a day, and purchase stationery. All the expenses of the Court must be paid out of the funds accruing from fines and costs paid by parties tried before it.

6. At the end of each month a return of all fines and expenditures, with vouchers, will be made by the Court to the Post Commander, and by him forwarded to these headquarters.

7. So much of General Orders No. 102, Department of the South, 24, 30, 38, 49, 55, 59 and 68, Department of South Carolina, series of 1865, General Orders No. 7 and 37, Department of South Carolina, and Circular No. 2, Department of the South, series of 1866, as does not conflict with this order is still in force.

By command of Major-Gen. D. E. SICKLES,
J. W. CLOUS, Captain Third A. D. and A. A. A. G.
Official: ALEXANDER MOORE, Aid-de-Camp.

Distress in Accomac County, Va.

The islanders of Chincoteague, in Accomac County, have forwarded a memorial to the Virginia Legislature, representing that they have been ruined by the effects of the weather during the past Winter, and asking to be exempted from the payment of the oyster tax for the ensuing three years. They say:

"In the first place, the severities of the snow, hail, sleet, &c., caused us to lose nearly all our stock, and a large quantity of our oysters, by the ice carrying them from the planting grounds. Our oysters and stock we almost wholly derive our support from, the island being unproductive as regards grain, fruit and vegetables. To make a complete devastation, on the 22d and 23d days of March we had a tremendous gale of wind, which caused the tide to swell or rise to such an extent that the ocean and bay nearly met. Our houses were under water, and what stock we had left by the severity of Winter was drowned, and other property lost and injured to such an extent as to leave us destitute and poor. We have got to start afresh again. We would respectfully ask your honorable body, under the circumstances named, to exempt us from the oyster tax for three years, until we are able to pay it; we are wholly unable to do so at present. Heretofore, and under circumstances other than the present, we have always been willing to pay all taxes and licenses to which our fellow-citizens have been subject."

GEORGIA.

Gov. Jenkins' Address to the People of Georgia—He Advises Them to Wait for the Decision of the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., April 10, 1867.

To the People of Georgia:

During the late civil war you were distinctly informed, by legislative resolves and Executive proclamations, emanating from the United States Government, that it was waged against you, not vindictively, not for the purpose of conquest, but solely for the maintenance of the Union. The theory announced was that, by her ordinance of secession, Georgia had not placed herself, nor could in any way place herself, without its pale, but that, at whatever cost of blood and treasure, the resistance of her people to the authority of the United States must be suppressed.

With these ideas in your minds, (actuated by what considerations it matters not,) in April, 1865, you in good faith ceased resistance, laid down your arms and made full submission. From these premises it is undeniable that you had a right to expect, as it is notoriously true you did expect, speedy restoration to the position in the Union from which you had essayed to withdraw—your *status* unchanged, save in the abolition of Slavery, to which, with amazing unanimity, you assented by word and by act.

To this work of restoration the President of the United States, in the recess of Congress, faithful to the theory promulgated as above stated, addressed himself with much of circumstantial detail and elaborate machinery, but in a spirit of unaffected kindness.

His prescribed programme you strictly pursued—all that was antagonistic to the United States Government you expunged from your records; all that was required to put you again in proper relation with that Government you did. When next the Congress assembled, your State Government (which had been temporarily suspended) was in full operation—Senators and Representatives, regularly elected and duly commissioned, presented themselves in the halls of Congress and were refused admission. Yet the postal, revenue and judicial systems of the Federal Government were extended over Georgia as over Massachusetts and Ohio. Direct taxes assessed against the several States of the Union, by acts previously passed, were collected from you. An amendment of the Federal Constitution, proposed by the Congress in the required forms, was presented to your Legislature for ratification or rejection, as to those of New-York and Pennsylvania. This you ratified, and your ratification was accepted. Your State Government moved uninterruptedly in its proper sphere, its Legislative and Executive Departments holding communication with departments of the Federal Government, as in the palmy, peaceful days of the Republic. Thus one long session of the Congress transpired, causing no new regret, save your continued exclusion from the National Councils. This you bore—if not uncomplainingly, at least submissively—patiently awaiting the prevalence of counsels more liberal, more just. But during the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress another amendment was proposed to the Constitution, and presented to your Legislature for consideration and ratification or rejection. This was considered in the interval between the first and second sessions of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and, in terms entirely respectful but quite distinct, rejected. Other States (now and always participant in Federal legislation, whose *status*, as members of the Union, have never been questioned) likewise rejected it and are unmolested. Against Georgia and other States similarly situated, the rejection seems to have stimulated the ire of the national legislators. After having treated Georgia as a State, so far as coincided with their convenience or their interest—after having tolerated her Government, reconstructed under Federal Executive auspices, during a period of eighteen months, the Thirty-ninth Congress, just at its close, enacted a law providing for the reconstruction of your State Government, in accordance with their will and pleasure, irrespective of your own; and, *ad interim*, for your military Government. The Fortieth Congress, taking up the *role*, immediately upon the expiration of its predecessor, has enacted a law supplementary to the former, placing the whole machinery of reconstruction in the hands of the Military Governor previously provided for. Construing the two acts together, that official is clothed with dictatorial powers over you, and sustained by as many bayonets as may be necessary to the end in view. They prescribe, as indispensable provisions in your contemplated constitution, several articles which the enacting power well knows you disapprove, and some of which, as applicable to themselves, other States now in full fruition of the Union disapprove, and have recently rejected. Lastly, these enactments for the purposes of this forced reconstruction, extend the elective franchise to a large class of persons on whom you have never bestowed it, and to whom you, as well as other States now represented in Congress, by the rejection of the proposed Constitutional Amendment, have refused to extend it.

These acts of Congress have been vetoed by the President, but have been passed over his veto by two-thirds of each branch of the Congress.

I shall not swell this address by a thorough analysis of these acts. They are fearfully familiar to you But I hesitate not to say to you that they are palpably unconstitutional and grievously oppressive.

Such, fellow-citizens, is your present condition, and the official relation I bear to you demands that I speak to you of it. The all-absorbing question is, What shall Georgia do?

The public discussions seem to recognize only two alternatives. First, prompt acquiescence in the already rejected proposal for amendment of the Federal Constitution, and in all the requirements of the two acts of Congress before mentioned, together with the incorporation of them all, by our own acts, into our own Constitution and laws. Secondly, a firm but temperate refusal of such acquiescence and adoption, and a patient, manly endurance of military government, until, in the efflux of time, and on the subsidence of the passions generated by civil war, better counsels shall prevail at the Federal capital—we, meantime, strictly observing law and order, and vigorously addressing ourselves to industrial pursuits.

As between these alternatives, I have no hesitation in advising the adoption of the latter, but forbear at this time to assign any reasons for this advice, because fellow-citizens, I am far from believing that these are the only alternatives. I have strong faith that there remains to us an available remedy. In the Federal Government there are three departments. Two of them have passed upon these measures, and are in direct antagonism regarding their constitutionality. But in that event, the Constitution gives to the Legislative Department power to override the Executive, and they have so done.

There still remains, however, the Judicial Department—the great conservator of the supremacy of the Constitution—whose decrees, unlike the Executive veto, cannot be overridden by the Congress. That Department has not yet spoken. Should it be found in accord with the Executive, this usurpation will be arrested. Then, although, for a time, you may be denied representation in Congress, your State Government will remain intact, and full restoration will not long be delayed.

Watching at home the progress of thore measures, I gave, as was my duty to you, earnest consideration to the question whether or not we had any remedy against them. I reached the conclusion that a case could be made, giving jurisdiction to the Supreme Court, wherein the validity of these acts could be properly tested, and whereby, if found invalid, they could be arrested. Unwilling to trust my own judgment or that of any Southern jurist, so liable to be swayed by the bias of Southern interest and Southern feeling, immediately upon the passage of the first act, I came here for the sole purpose of submitting my views to and consulting with jurists able and pure, who would view the whole subject from a different standpoint. I have done so, and, by such men, my proposed course has been approved. Before you read this the cause of Georgia will be in that august tribunal, hitherto true to the Constitution—the bulwark of our liberties. The great question of relief from that quarter will be speedily determined. Need I ask you to be calm and quiet, committing yourselves hastily to no particular course of action? Should we fail (as fail we may,) there will remain nothing that I can do for you. Your destiny will be in your own hands, and you must choose between the alternatives first presented. In making that choice, you have my counsel, perhaps erroneous, but certainly honest.

CHARLES J. JENKINS.

Reunion of the Yale Alumni Association in Cincinnati.

The Yale Association of Cincinnati, which was organized in November, 1865, and whose roll of membership includes many of the prominent and [illegible] respected citizens, held their first social reunion on Thursday evening last. The first regular toast—"Our Alma Mater, mother of more sons than any lady in the land; in whose honors we are honored, and in whose pride we are proud"—was responded to by Hon. ALPHONSO TAFT, Class of 1833, the President of the Association. Judge COLLINS, of the Class of 1846, responded to a toast in honor of the Faculty, and speeches and college songs followed until a late hour, when, with cheers, the Club adjourned.

Dedication of a Soldiers' Monument at Concord.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON delivered the address at the dedication of a Soldiers' Monument at Concord, Mass., on Friday, the 19th inst. It was mainly devoted to items of personal history of the men of the town who fell in the war, attesting their heroism and touchingly detailing their sufferings, privations and dangers in the war, introduced in the orator's most pleasing and eloquent manner, together with a running commentary upon the education which the suffering of the war gave the people of the country; alleging that it conclusively proved that that State only could live in which injury to the least member is a damage to the whole. In conclusion Mr. EMERSON said: "The obelisk records only the dead. There is no partiality in this distribution of honor. Those who went through these dreadful fields and returned not, deserve much more honor than we can pay; but for those also who went through the same fields and returned alive, and had as much hazard as those who died, and in other countries would wear distinctive badges of honor as long as they live, I need not bespeak your credit: and I hope the disuse of such medals or badges in this country only signifies that everybody knows that these men carry their honor with them and need no badge. I hope they will be content with the laurels of one war; but it is easy, let me say, to say to these soldiers that if danger should threaten the homes which you guard, the knowledge of your presence will be a wall of fire and protection around them. You will hardly, in the Providence of God, be called to see again fields as terrible as those you have already trampled with your victories. A gloom sits on this assembly, made up, as it is of men and women whose dearest and noblest have perhaps gone from their hearth-stones; yet it is tinged with a light from Heaven. Though the cannon volleys have the sound of funereal echoes, I am sure you can yet hear through them the benedictions of your country and of mankind."

Juvenile Depravity in Boston.

The Boston *Journal* gives statements respecting juvenile depravity in that city, the facts being obtained from the confessions of the boys themselves. Many of them have recently attended a night school, and Rev. HENRY MORGAN, who has charge of the school, promised garments and other favors to those boys who had borne a good deportment during the term, and also to those who had had a "hard time of it." The latter class frankly related what they had experienced. The *Journal* says: "These confessions were not merely of poverty and want, but of deceit and crime. It would astonish the uninitiated to learn the depths of depravity to which these juvenile outcasts have fallen, and their cunning, deceptions, trickery, dodges, petty thievery and bolder crimes, such as burglary and incendiarism. They lie because it has become their nature; they steal because their fingers itch for the theft; they burn a dwelling that they may rejoice to see a fire. Two or three of them confessed to being accessories to the burning of buildings on Harrison-avenue. Out of 40 who were requested to remain after school 34 had been arrested for petty offences. One at 13 had been arrested seven times. Two 'fast boys,' of the ages of 10 and 11, stole a horse and carriage, went off to ride, and received one year at the Island. Two others, 9 years old, smoke and chew, and have been to the Island. Of the 300 boys who have attended the Franklin Night School the past term 20 per cent. have already been arrested once or more; 18 per cent. are without homes, and 'bunk out' on wharves, lumber yards, and in every available nook and corner; 40 per cent. have lost one parent, 20 per cent. are without either; 30 per cent. are newsboys; 25 per cent. bootblacks; 20 per cent. coal and rag pickers; 10 per cent. are in bowling alleys and liquor saloons; 20 per cent. in stores, offices and markets. Nearly every one of them uses tobacco, smokes and chews. These boys are representatives of every degree of low life, vice and crime. It would be impossible to continue this school a single night without a policeman. There are over 1,000 such boys now on the streets of Boston who should be at school."

The Street-Car Question in Mobile.

Brevet Maj. GEORGE H. TRACY, of the Freedmen's Bureau, issued a general order at Mobile, Ala., on the 15th inst., in which he announces that the municipal authorities had called the attention of the Bureau to disturbances which had occurred during the preceding few days, arising from the question of the right of the colored people to ride in the street cars on the same terms as other persons; and adds:

In advance of a decision on this question by competent legal or military authority, and in the absence of instructions from the District Commander regulating this matter, the colored people are earnestly advised and instructed to embark in no action that tends to produce riot and commotion dangerous to the peace and security of the city. There are regular channels instituted for the consideration and enforcement of all rights secured to them by existing acts of Congress, and every effort will unquestionably be made to have those rights secured and established as promptly as practicable; but pending the settlement of mooted questions by competent decision, they must quietly and peaceably await the issue. It is believed that the best and most respectable class of the colored people have no wish or intention to act otherwise, and that they fully apprehend and deprecate the mischief that would follow the overthrow of civil authority, and substitution of the lawless violence of the mob. It is trusted that these will restrain those who manifest a hasty or turbulent tendency, which, carried out, will lead to inevitable punishment.

When colored persons are prevented from riding in the street cars, they can take the number of the car and seek legal and proper redress. The Police of the city are instructed by the Mayor, with the concurrence of this office, to summarily arrest any person whose actions tend to produce riot or disorder. Examinations of colored persons so arrested will be in the presence of the undersigned.

If there should be any case of unauthorized or improper violence on the part of the city Police, immediate report should be made at this office, and to the Mayor of the city, and there will be the fullest investigation of the facts.

It is believed that none but seditious and evil-minded persons will give any advice or suggestions contrary to the tenor of these instructions.

The Dry Tortugas.

The Charleston (S. C.) papers announce the return of Mr. HENRY S. TEW, who has been on a visit to the Dry Tortugas to ascertain the truth of a story that his son, Col. C. C. TEW, late of the Confederate army, was not dead, as had been generally believed, but was still alive and a prisoner there. The story, which originated in North Carolina about the middle of February, was made on oath by a man calling himself W. W. WALLACE, and was published generally by the Press of the South. This man asserted that he had been a prisoner at the Dry Tortugas, and that he left Col. TEW there in January last. The officers with whom Mr. TEW was thrown in contact in prosecuting his inquiries treated him with great kindness and politeness, and afforded him every facility for the accomplishment of his purpose. The records of the post and the persons of the prisoners were examined, but not a shadow of evidence was found to sustain the truth of the allegations of WALLACE. Not a single name mentioned in his deposition as among those confined—not even his own—appears on the records. The *Mercury* says:

"The Dry Tortugas Mr. TEW found to be a small cay, about 13 acres in extent, entirely surrounded by the walls of the fort, which is an extensive and powerful work, and though it has been in process of construction for nineteen years, it is still unfinished. Instead of being the barren waste it is generally supposed to be, it is a beautiful spot, with a delightful climate, the temperature of which averages 80° in Winter, and very rarely falls below 60°. There are no Confederate soldiers now confined at the Dry Tortugas, except Col. ST. LEGER GRENFELL, and he is the only one that has ever been confined there, and he is not imprisoned as a Confederate soldier, but on a charge of incendiarism. All the prisoners have the freedom of the ground except Col. GRENFELL, who is only allowed to walk out at certain hours. This exception is of recent date, and is made on account of Col. GRENFELL's letters to the Press and his alleged attempts to excite insubordination among the other prisoners. All Col. GRENFELL's correspondence is now supervised, whereas previously he was allowed to write without restraint or supervision."

Persistent Bravery in Saving a Lunatic's Life.

The Boston *Transcript* relates the following as having recently occurred in South Boston:

A young man named JOHN L. MCINTOSH, while on the wharf near the Lunatic Asylum, was attracted by loud screams from a second story window of the Asylum, and perceived there a woman suspended by her dress. He hastened to the high fence which surrounds the establishment, and reaching the top, threw himself down, some 12 feet, on the inner side, and got beneath the window just as the person who held the hanging figure, exhausted, had let go her hold. The parties were two young women, sisters, one a visitor, and the other attempting suicide, an inmate of the asylum. Mr. MCINTOSH caught the falling girl before she reached the ground, and spite of her entreaties to be allowed to go and drown herself, held her tightly. He delivered her to a man passing, whom he supposed to be a keeper, and going through the gate, went his way. Some impulse caused him to look back through the bars of the gate, when, to his surprise, he saw the girl free and half way down the wharf, running toward the water. It was the work of an instant to dash open the gate and to reënter the grounds. But here he was confronted by the unfaithful keeper, who opposed his progress. Grasping the man by the breast, he hurled him violently to the ground and pursued the flying girl, and reached the poor maniac just at the edge of the wharf, catching her by the waist. She entreated him piteously to be allowed to drown herself, but he took her up bodily and carried her up the wharf to the building. Here he encountered a real keeper, and with him the girl whose screams had called his attention. The latter thanked him with tears and blessings, and he learned that the unfaithful custodian, who had been so roughly handled by him, was a lunatic, an inmate of the asylum.

NEW-YORK.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—ALBANY, Saturday, April 20.

No clergyman was present to open the proceeding of the Senate with prayer.

SODUS BAY CANAL COMPANY.

Mr. FOLGER moved that the Committee on Canals be discharged from the further consideration of the bill to extend the powers of the Sodus Bay Canal Company, and that the same be referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WHITE moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost.

Mr. WHITE then moved to refer the subject to the Constitutional Convention, and on this motion he spoke at considerable length.

After various points of order being raised and decided, and sundry questions of privilege, it was finally resolved to refer the bill to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, with instructions to report within an hour.

The several orders of business were laid on the table on motion of Mr FOLGER.

The Assembly bill to amend the New-York Excise Act was moved to the Committee of the Whole by Mr. LENT, but objection was made.

CENTRAL RAILROAD FARE BILL.

The New-York Central Railroad Fare Bill then came from the Assembly, as an amendment to a Senate bill.

Mr. FOLGER moved to lay the subject on the table. Motion carried by yeas 16, nays 9.

Mr. FOLGER moved to limit debate to five minutes. Motion carried.

Mr. SESSIONS moved that the Senate Committee on Canal Frauds be authorized to sit during the recess, and report to the next Legislature.

Motion carried.

Mr. PARSONS reported for the consideration of the Senate the Sodus Canal Company Bill.

BILLS PASSED.

Increasing the compensation for the care and education of deaf mutes.

Incorporating the Eighth Regiment Association of New-York.

For a bridge over the Mohawk River at St. Johnsville.

For the relief of the Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company.

Concerning the action of the New-York Common Council concerning a pier belonging to the Ryedort estate.

Amending the State Militia Law in regard to the enrollment of members thereof.

EXCISE LAW.

Mr. THOMAS MURPHY moved that the Committee on the Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties be directed to report at 2 o'clock this afternoon the bill amending the Metropolitan Excise Law.

Mr. O'DONNELL, Chairman of the Committee, opposed the motion, insisting that the law ought not to be disturbed.

Mr. THOMAS MURPHY stated that the amendments met the approval of the Excise Commissioners, and read telegrams from Messrs. ACTON and BERGEN, stating that they had no objection to the amendments.

Mr. O'DONNELL said he did not care who approved the amendments. The law is the most perfect and beneficial Excise Law that New-York has ever enjoyed, and he hoped it would not be altered at the beck or dictation of any Commissioner.

The debate was decided out of order, and the third reading of bills proceeded with. Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the raising of a dam on the Cayuga and Seneca Canal.

The Jefferson County Soldiers' Monument Bill.

For the election by districts of town officers of the town of Verona.

Amending the act relative to taxing surplus funds of Savings Banks.

Incorporating the Long Island Safe Deposit Company.

Amending the charter of the Staten Island Savings Bank.

Relative to the benevolent fund of the late Volunteer Fire Department of New-York.

As to the tax on Foreign insurance companies.

Incorporating the Saratoga Savings Bank.

Imposing tolls for the use of the State Basin at West Troy.

CENTRAL RAILROAD FARE BILL.

Mr. PIERSON moved to take from the table the Assembly Central Railroad Fare Bill. Carried.

Mr. PIERSON moved to concur.

Mr. O'DONNELL moved the postponement of the vote for half an hour. Carried—16 to 15.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

For the construction of a railroad from Spuyten Duyvel to Port Morris.

Exempting from taxation town bonds subscribed to aid the Southern Central Railroad.

Assembly amendments to the Oneida Lake Canal Bill were concurred in.

CENTRAL RAILROAD BILL LOST.

The Assembly Central Railroad Fare Bill was taken up, and lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Barnett, Bennett, Chambers, Collins, C. G. Cornell, Godard, H. C. Murphy, T. Murphy, Parsons, Pierson, Platt, Sutherland, Wilbur, Walcott, Wood—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Andrews, Campbell, Crowley, Folger, Gibson, Humphrey, Kline, LaBau, Lent, Nicks, O'Donnell, Sessions, Stanford, White, Williams—15.

Giving to the Canal Board and Commissioners of the Canal Fund full jurisdiction over all contracts hereafter made by the Contracting Board, and doing away with the Superintendent's system on the 1st day of June. Ordered to a third reading and passed.

The Buffalo Normal School Bill was passed.

The Assembly Central Railroad Bill being returned from the Assembly with a request for a Committee of Conference, Mr. FOLGER moved to adhere. Carried.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the repairing of Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn; providing for reimbursing taxes illegally collected in Herkimer, Chenango, Madison, Otsego and Fulton Counties.

Recess until 8 o'clock.

BILLS PASSED.

On motion, the Assembly Bill amending the Metropolitan Excise Law was ordered, and reported forthwith.

The report of the Conference Committee on the general Charity Appropriation Bill was agreed to.

The report of the Conference Committe on the Canal Appropriation Bill being under consideration,

Mr. HUMPHREY moved to agree, except as to the Genesee Valley Canal locks. Lost, and the bill agreed to.

Mr. LOW reported the New-York City Tax Levy from the Conference Committee's report; it strikes out JOHN V. HACKETT as one of the Commission to audit claims against the City, and inserts the name of LEWIS B. WOODRUFF. It also increases the appropriation for piers and wharves to $215,000. The report was agreed to and the bill passed.

The New-York Underground Railroad Bill was taken up.

H. C. MURPHY moved to add HUGH WILSON and ASAEL ROBINSON to the incorporators; which was carried.

H. C. MURPHY moved to make the Company a corporation; which was carried.

H. C. MURPHY moved an amendment providing that compensation shall be awarded Messrs. WILSON, ROBINSON and VANDENBURGH, the originators of the underground project, which was carried.

Mr. WHITE moved an amendment requiring one thousand feet of the tunnel to be built by Jan. 1, 1869.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

Mr. O'DONNELL protested against the passage of the bill at this late hour, and moved to refer to the Railroad Committee, which was lost.

Messages from the Assembly were announced, and the bill laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. WHITE a resolution complimentary to Hon. CHARLES J. FOLGER, President *pro tem.*, was adopted unanimously. At 11:30 the County Tax Levy was reported from the Conference Committee, and the report was adopted—19 to 5.

Mr. PIERSON moved a resolution complimentary to JAMES TERWILLIGER, Clerk of the Senate, which was adopted.

The bill authorizing the abatement of certain nuisances in Brooklyn was passed, on motion of Mr. PIERSON, also a bill to aid common schools in Richmond County.

ADJOURNMENT.

A resolution was adopted to adjourn *sine die* at midnight, and that hour having arrived, the President, after returning thanks for the courtesy and kindness he had experienced at the hands of Senators, declared the Senate adjourned without day.

ASSEMBLY.

Resolutions of thanks to Hon. EDMUND L. PITTS, Speaker, and LUTHER CALDWELL, Clerk, were unanimously adopted.

BILLS PASSED.

To provide for the incorporation of stage companies outside of New-York.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Supply Bill was agreed to.

To improve Fulton-avenue and other streets in Brooklyn.

To incorporate the Fire-proof Protective Company.

To incorporate the Jerome Park Villa Site and Improvement Company.

To incorporate the Renssalaer Union Monumental Association.

The report of the Conference Committee on the O'Donnell Railroad Bill, giving State aid to the amount of $5,000 per mile toward the construction of railroads, was agreed to.

The Anti-Rent Bill came up for a third reading, and was lost by a vote of 39 to 48.

The House concurred in all the amendments of the Senate to the New-York City Tax Levy, except those reducing the appropriation for wharves and piers, modifying the Board of Audit, and striking out the extension of the terms of Councilmen.

Another Committee of Conference was appointed on the New-York City Tax Levy.

Mr. WILBUR reported the New-York County Tax Levy, and the House proceeded to examine the same in Committee of the Whole. Without making amendments the bill was ordered to a third reading, the rules suspended, and the bill passed by a vote of 82 to 2.

Mr. M. C. MURPHY moved to reconsider the vote. Lost.

The Assembly then took a recess to 3:30 P. M.

Last Hours of the Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, April 20—11 P. M.

The Legislature is in its dying throes. It will adjourn about 12 to-night. A Conference Committee on the County Tax Levy is now out, and the Assembly has taken a recess; but the members and lobbymen are holding a mock session, and the crowded chamber rings with shouts of laughter at the jokes and witticisms which flow on every side. The new Central Fare Bill had its final defeat in the Senate this afternoon. An attempt has been made to pass a new Underground Broadway Railroad Bill by a combination of the Broadway Surface and original underground corporators. It seems quite likely to pass the Senate, but will scarcely have time to pass the Assembly. The amount of business done and bills passed by this Legislature are altogether unprecedented.

From Fort Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Saturday, April 20.

Sailed steamships *Peruvian* from Norfolk for Liverpool, *Thomas Appold* for Boston, and ship *Osceola* for New-York.

The Peabody Educational Fund.

Dr. B. SEARS, the General Agent of the Peabody Educational Fund, has issued a circular giving a somewhat detailed statement of the mode in which the Trustees of the Fund propose to apply the noble charity committed to their charge. He says:

The direct aim of the agent will be to encourage and aid common schools in the South: that is, schools established, supported and superintended by the Southern people themselves. Apart from this leading object, the founding and the maintenance of schools will not come within his plan. Usually, appropriations in moderate amounts will be made where such schools are languishing or are liable to be suspended for the want of the means of support.

Similar aid, if necessary, will be given in places unsupplied with schools, whenever the citizens shall introduce them and undertake their support. All such aid, however, is to be regarded as temporary.

In selecting schools to be aided, or places to be supplied with them, those will be preferred in which the destitution is greatest and the number to be benefited largest.

Normal schools, or schools having normal departments, will receive particular attention. A small number of these, furnishing the most perfect models of instruction, will be considered as more important than a larger number of inferior character. Here, also, it is the purpose of the agent to aid others in their work, and not to assume the support of such schools.

Appropriations will be made only when the conditions stipulated between the individual or corporation and the general agent have been strictly complied with. Funds will not be given to literary or professional schools, as such.

Applicants will make an estimate of the least possible amount necessary to meet their wants and report the same at once to Mr. B. SEARS, General Agent, or to Mr. JOHN E. AMOS, General Traveling Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

Special arrangements may sometimes be made with these for the purpose of encouraging the industrial arts, or for the education of teachers.

The agent will not identify his efforts with those of any other organization, by placing funds at the disposal of its managers, but, in any connection he may hold with benevolent or religious societies, he will pursue his own specific object by such means and appliances as he shall select.

At present there will be no agencies, except a few, in which the services rendered will be gratuitous.

The agent will not, except in a few special, exceptional cases, have occasion to employ teachers. He can therefore aid such in obtaining places only by giving their names to school committees.

Wages and Labor in California.

On this subject the San Francisco *Bulletin* speaks as follows:

There has been no material reduction of the wages of labor in this State for the last four or five years. In particular neighborhoods, local causes may have operated for a time toward a reduction, but the old prices were soon demanded and obtained. Carpenters get the rates obtained six years ago; a lumberman or farm hand asks the old wages; and with all the influx of servant girls and domestic help, there is no tendency to lower prices. So far from it, there has been in many instances an actual advance in wages. For the diminishing of the hours of labor is an indirect way of putting up the price of labor. The fact is, the labor market is not overstocked. Work increases as fast as the working force, and there is no prospect that it will be otherwise for years to come. We are upon the eve of more great enterprises, increasing the demand for labor more than ever before. It is no argument for an over supply, that there are idle men here and there, or that the laborer sometimes misses the market. There were scores of idle men here when wages were an ounce a day. There are scores now waiting for something to turn up, who are altogether disinclined to take such service as offers. Thus there is a keen competition for those employments where the physical labor is light and the compensation is large.

There are more applicants for positions as teachers, clerks, accountants, &c., than there are places to fill. But, there are not more women willing and able to make decent bread, or to care efficiently for a household, than are wanted. And the men ready to take the best place that offers until something better is found always manage to find employment. The indolent and the incapable will do no such thing; many of them drift into the city and stay until money and credit are exhausted, and these often turn up among the cases of destitution. It happens, therefore, that in the Winter season especially, there is a large surplus of idle men in the city, while the real demand for labor comes from the country. Much of it is hard, uninviting work. Timber is to be cut, saw mills, operated, farms fenced and cultivated, roads and bridges constructed, houses and barns erected—and somewhere in this round of busy life there is always work for willing hands.

In pioneer times, men were bound by no antecedent custom, but struck out boldly for any honorable employment which offered. If a lawer ran a saw-mill, a doctor drove a logging team, and a music-teacher made pies and cakes, it was a lawful and honorable assertion of energy and independence. It is well to cherish this pioneer spirit, which has helped many a man out of a tight place and put him on the road to prosperity.

California Pears.

A San Francisco paper, speaking of pears, says:

"This fruit grows in this State almost without care or cultivation. The season for the pear here extends through the entire year—commencing in the latter part of April with a small pear, that comes from Los Angeles, called the San Juan Pear. This pear has a good color, but is dry and almost tasteless. It is soon followed by the Madeline; then comes the Dearbon Seedling, which is the first really good variety that comes into market. The latter part of June and the first of July the market is supplied with several excellent varieties, among them the Bartlett. August and September we have the Seckle, Fall Butter, Flemish Beauty, and fifty others. October and November, the Winter Nellis, Dutchess, &c. The Bartlett, raised in the 'foot hills,' continue in market up to this time, which makes the season of this one variety five month. In December and January there are a few Winter varieties left—the Pound Pear, which is used only for cooking, and the Easter Beurre, a fine large table pear. After this time we are almost entirely indebted to D. T. ADAMS, of San José, for table pears. He has learned the art of keeping the Easter Buerre through the Winter and Spring, and in all its perfection. Last year, in April, his Easter Beurres were as juicy and high-flavored as in the Fall, and from present appearances will last this year into May, if not June. This year he has sent into market another pear, that keeps as well as the Beurre Easter. It is the Doyenne de Alencon; it resembles the Winter Nellis both in color and flavor. The secret of Mr. ADAMS' success in keeping his pears so long is known only to himself."

Brown University—The Resignation of President Sears.

The corporation of Brown University, at their meeting on the 17th inst., to act upon the resignation by Rev. Dr. BARNAS SEARS of his office as President, adopted resolutions declaring that they accepted it with the sincerest regret, but that while they released him from the charge of the University with profound sorrow, they could but admit the preëminence of the claims involved in his new appointment, and of his qualifications to fulfill them. They also congratulated the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund, and its noble and munificent founder, that in initiating their grand design to disseminate universal knowledge and patriotism, they have secured so adequate an agent and coadjutor.

A Committee was then appointed to report a nomination for President, and they having unanimously reported the name of MARTIN B. ANDERSON, LL. D., President of Rochester University, New-York, Dr. ANDERSON was unanimously elected. A Committee of three Fellows and three Trustees was appointed to wait personally on the President elect, and urgently solicit his acceptance, and that he be requested to enter upon the duties of his office Sept. 5, 1867.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

MAZZINI.

From Swinburne's Song of Italy.

But thou, though all were not well done, O chief,
Must thou take shame or grief?
Because one man is not as thou or ten,
Must thou take shame for men?
Because the supreme sunrise is not yet,
Is the young dew not wet?
Wilt thou not yet abide a little while,
Soul without fear or guile,
Mazzini,—O our prophet, O our priest,
A little while at least?
A little hour of doubt and of control,
Sustain thy sacred soul;
Withhold thine heart, our father, but an hour,
Is it not here, the flower,
Is it not blown and fragrant from the root,
And shall not be the fruit?
Thy children, even thy people thou hast made,
Thine, with thy words arrayed,
Clothed with thy thoughts and girt with thy desires,
Yearn up toward thee as fires,
Art thou not father, O father, of all these!
From thine own Genoese
To where of nights the lower extreme lagoon
Feels its Venetian moon,
Nor suckling's mouth nor mother's breast set free,
But hath that grace through thee.
The milk of life on death's unnatural brink
Thou gavest them to drink
The natural milk of freedom; and again
They drank, and they were men.
The wine and honey of freedom and of faith
They drank, and cast off death.
Bear with them now; thou art holier; yet endure,
Till they as thou be pure.

LOVE'S PROPHECY—A ROMANCE FROM HISTORY.

From Mrs. Muhlbach's Joseph II. and his Court.

[CONCLUDED FROM THE TIMES OF APRIL 13.]

V.

THE BIRTHDAY.

It was the birthday of the Archduchess Isabella, and all Vienna was alive with festivity. The passionate love of the Archduke for his beautiful young wife was well known, and the people hastened to offer homage to the beloved partner of their future Emperor.

From early morning the equipages of the nobility were seen hurrying to the palace, where the Archduchess in state, surrounded by the other members of the Imperial family, received the congratulations of the Court. In an adjoining room, on a table of white marble, were exhibited the rich gifts by which her new relatives had testified their affection; for Isabella was adored by her husband's family.

The Emperor Francis, usually so simple, had presented her with a set of jewels, worth half a million; and the Empress, whose joy in the happiness of her son's wedded life knew no bounds, was lavish in her demonstrations of love to the woman who had awakened his heart to gentle emotions.

Not only had every variety of rich costumes been ordered for Isabella from Paris, but the Empress had gone so far as to present a set of bridal jewels to her little grand-daughter, a child scarcely a year old. This magnificent *parure* of diamonds, sapphires and pearls was the admiration of the whole Court. Around it lay the offerings of the young sisters-in-law, all of whom, with one exception, had presented something. The Princess Christina, the dearest friend of Isabella, had painted her miniature, and this beautiful likeness was intended as a present to the Archduke Joseph. He received it with delight; and while his large blue eyes wandered from the portrait to the original, he testified his pleasure by every possible expression of rapture and gratitude. "And yet," said he, "there is something in this picture which I have never seen in your countenance, Isabella. Your eyes, which to me have always seemed to borrow their light from heaven, here look dark and unfathomable, as if within their melancholy depths there lay a secret full of untold sorrow."

Joseph did not perceive the look of intelligence that passed between his wife and sister as he spoke these words; he still gazed upon the picture, and at last his face, which had been lit up with joy, grew sorrowful and full of thought. Suddenly he laid the miniature down, and placing his hands upon Isabella's shoulders, he looked searchingly at her pale countenance.

"Look at me my beloved," whispered he tenderly, "let me see your bewitching smile, that it may give the lie to yonder strange image. I see there your beautiful features, but instead of my loving and beloved wife, my happy, smiling Isabella, I see an angel, but, oh, I see a martyr, too, dying of some secret sorrow. That is not your face—is it my wife? *You* have never looked so wretched, so heart-broken! Speak, Isabella, you are happy, are you not, my own one?"

"Yes, dear husband," whispered she, scarcely moving her blanched lips, "I am happy and contented in your happiness. But see, the Empress beckons to you. She seems about to present some stranger to your notice."

The Archduke left to obey the summons, and Isabella and Christina remained together, looking vacantly upon the birthday-table and the splendid gifts that lay in such rich profusion before their eyes.

"Poor brother!" murmured Christina, "he loves as few have ever loved before! And you, dear sister, can you not kindle one spark from the embers of your heart to warm—"

"Why speak of my dead heart?" said Isabella, mournfully. "Did I not long ago confide to you its terrible secret? You, my trusted and dearest friend, have you not seen how I pray Heaven for strength to hold before my husband's eyes the faint ray of light which he mistakes for the sunshine of love? Dear Joseph! His heart is so noble and so rich with love that he sees not the poverty of mine. May God be merciful that his delusion last at least as long as my life! then will I die happy; for I shall have done my duty in the face of sorrow transcending all other sorrows."

Christina bent her head over the glittering heaps before her, that no one might see her tears. But Isabella saw them as they fell upon the bridal gifts of her little daughter.

She pointed to the jewels. "See, Christina, your tears are brighter than our dear mother's diamonds. Now, were the Emperor here—"

"Heaven forbid!" said Christina, as with her gossamer handkerchief she wiped away the fallen tear. "If the Empress were to know this, she would be justly displeased that on such a day my tears should dim the splendor of your little daughter's bridal jewels."

"Give yourself no concern for my daughter's jewels, Christina; she will never see her bridal-day."

"How? Do you expect her to be an old maid, like my two eldest sisters?" asked Christina, with assumed playfulness.

Isabella laid her hand on Christina's shoulder. "I believe," said she, solemnly, "or rather I know, that my daughter will ere long be an angel."

"Oh, Isabella," cried Christina, almost impatiently, "it is not enough that you prophesy your own death, to make me wretched, without adding to my grief by predicting that of your child, too?"

"I cannot leave her behind, Christina; I should be unhappy without her. She must follow me—but hush! Here comes the Empress—let us be happy for her sake."

And with a sweet smile, Isabella advanced to greet her mother-in-law.

"My dearest daughter," said the Empress, "I long for this ceremonial to end, that we may enjoy our happiness *en famille*. We must dine in private, unless you wish it otherwise, for to-day you are empress of all hearts, and your wishes are commands."

Isabella raised the hand of the Empress to her lips. "I have but one wish to-day, your Majesty," said she; "it is that you love me."

"That wish was granted before it was uttered, my beloved child," replied the Empress, tenderly, "for indeed I love you more and more each day of my life; and when I see you and my son together, your happiness seems like the old melody of my own happy bridal so many years ago."

"And yet," said Isabella, "your Majesty looks so young"—

"No, child, I am a grandmother," replied the Empress, smiling proudly, "but my heart is as young as ever, and it leaps with joy when I look upon the son whom you have made so happy. Why, his heart looks out of his great, blue eyes with such—But see for yourself, here he comes!"

At this moment the Archduke entered the room, and advanced toward his mother, while at the door, apparently awaiting his return, stood the Emperor and the Lord High Chancellor, Kaunitz.

"Pardon me, your Majesty, if I interrupt you," said the Archduke. "I have just learned from the Marshal of the Imperial household that your Majesty has declined going to the opera to-night. Can this be possible, when Gluck's new opera has been rehearsing for two months with especial reference to this occasion?"

"It can," replied the Empress, "for I do not interdict the representation—I only absent myself from it."

The Archduke crimsoned, and he was about to make some hasty reply, when he felt the pressure of his wife's hand upon his arm. He smiled, and controlled himself at once.

"Forgive me, if I venture to remonstrate with your Majesty," he replied, good-humoredly. "This new opera of Gluck is a musical gem, and is well worth your Majesty's notice."

"I have been told, on the contrary, that it is very tiresome," exclaimed the Empress, with impatience. "The *libretto* is heavy, and the music also. It is highly probable that the opera will fail, and it would certainly be unfortunate if, on this day of rejoicing, we should assemble there to witness a failure."

"But your Majesty may have been misinformed," persisted Joseph. "Let me beg of you, my dear mother, for the sake of the great *maestro*, who would take your absence sorely to heart, as well as for the sake of the director, Count Durazzo, who has taken such pains to produce this new masterpiece—let me beg you to reconsider your decision."

"And allow me to add my entreaties to those of Joseph," said the Emperor, entering the room. "All Vienna awaits the new representation as a high artistic gratification. Without your Majesty's presence the triumph of the *maestro* will be incomplete."

"And the Emperor, too, opposes me," said Maria Theresa. "Does he, too, desert the old style, to follow these new-fangled musical eccentricities? Have we not all enjoyed the opera as it exists at present? And if so, why shall this Master Gluck step suddenly forward and announce to us that we know nothing of music, and that what we have hitherto admired as such was nothing more than trumpery? Why does he disdain the poetry of Metastasio, to adopt that of a man whom nobody knows? I will not lend my hand to mortify the old man who for thirty years has been our court-poet. I owe it to him, at least, not to appear at this representation, and that is reason enough for me to refuse my presence there."

"But Calzabigi's poem is of surpassing beauty," remonstrated the Emperor; "for Kaunitz himself has seen it, and is in raptures with it."

"Ah, Kaunitz, too, has given his adherence to the new musical caprice of Master Gluck?" said the Empress, signing to the Court to come forward.

"Yes, your Majesty," said Kaunitz, bowing, "I am also for the new and startling, whether in politics or in music. I have learned this lesson from my Imperial mistress, whose new line of policy now commands the admiration of all Europe."

The Empress received these flattering words with an emotion of visible pleasure; for it was seldom that Kaunitz paid compliments, even to Sovereigns.

"You mean, then, that Gluck has not only produced something new, but something of worth also?"

"Yes, your Majesty, music has cut off her queue, and really in her new *coiffure* she is divinely beautiful. Moreover, your Majesty has rewarded the seventy years of Metastasio with a rich pension, proof enough to him of the estimation in which his talents are held. Metastasio belongs to the old *régime* you have pensioned off; Calzabigi and Gluck are children of our new Austria. Your Majesty's self has created this Austria, and you owe to her children your imperial countenance and favor."

"But I have been told there will be some strife to-night between the rival parties," said the Empress.

"And since when has Your Majesty shunned the battle-field?" asked Kaunitz.

"But the defeat, Count; I fear the defeat. The opera is sure to fail."

"No one knows better than your Majesty how to console the vanquished. Your Majesty was never greater than when, after the defeat of Field-Marshal Daun, you went forth to meet him with all the honors which you would have awarded to a victorious General. If Gluck fails to-day, he will not be the less a great *artiste*, and your Majesty will sustain him under his reverses."

The Empress laughed. "It is dangerous to contend with Kaunitz, for he slays me with my own weapons. And you, too, my husband, would have me abandon Hasse and Metastasio, who are so pious and so good, for this Gluck, whom I have never met inside of a church? Gluck is not even a Christian."

"But he is a genius," cried out Joseph, "and genius is pleasing in the sight of God. Metastasio and Hasse are old, and having nothing better to do, they go to church. If they were young your Majesty would not meet them so often, I fancy."

and I be permitted to attend the mass that is to be

The face of the Empress grew scarlet while the Archduke poured forth these thoughtless words; and all present felt that Gluck and his cause was lost.

But Isabella came to the rescue. Approaching the Empress and kissing her hand, she said: "Your Majesty has been so good as to say that to-day you would refuse me nothing. I have two requests to make. May I speak?"

"Yes, dear child, you may," replied the Empress, already appeased by the gentle voice of her beloved daughter-in-law. "I know so well that you will ask nothing unseemly that I do not fear to grant your requests. What are they?"

"First, your Majesty, I beg that my husband celebrated in your private chapel, that by your side we may beg of God to give peace to Austria, and to bless us, your Majesty's own family, with unity and love among ourselves. Will you permit this?"

The Empress, in her animated way, drew the Archduchess toward her, and kissed her tenderly.

"You are an angel, Isabella," said she, "and discord ceases at the very sound of your voice. Yes, dearest child, you shall come with Joseph; and side by side we will pray for peace and family concord. For the second boon, I guess it. Is it not that I grant your husband's petition?"

Isabella, smiling, bowed her head, and the Empress turned toward the Emperor.

"Well, your Majesty," continued she, "since my presence is indispensable, I bow to your superior judgment in art, and the Court must attend the opera to-night. Are you satisfied my son?" asked she of the Archduke. "Are you satisfied now that I have sacrificed my prejudices to give you pleasure? And on some future occasion will you do as much for me, should I require it?"

"With shame I shall remember your Majesty's goodness in pardoning my ungracious behavior to-day," replied the Archduke, fervently pressing his mother's hands to his lips.

"I not only forgive but forget it, my son," said Maria Theresa, with one of her enchanting smiles; "this is a day of rejoicing, and no clouds shall darken our happiness. Let us now retire to the chapel, for, believe me, dear son, it is not well to forget our heavenly Father until age forces us to remember our dependence. A great and brilliant destiny is before you, Joseph, and much you need help from Heaven. Watch and pray while you are young, that you may call down the blessing of God upon your career."

VI.

ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE.

On that night, all Vienna sped to the Imperial Opera-house. Not lords and ladies alone, but commoners and artisans with their wives, thronged to hear the wonderful music which for three weeks had divided the Viennese into two bitter factions. On one side stood Metastasio, the venerable Court-poet, whose laurels dated from the reign of the Empress' father. Linked with his fame was that of Hasse, who for forty years had been called "*Il caro Sassone.*" Hasse, who had composed so many operas, was often heard to say that, when it came upon him unawares, he did not know his own music.

All Italy had declared for Hasse and Metastasio, and in scornful security the Italians had predicted the discomfiture of the new school of music.

On the other hand were Gluck and his friend Calzabigi, whose partisans disdained the old style and lauded the new one to the skies. Gluck was perfectly indifferent to all this strife of party. Not once, since the first day of rehearsal, and his countenance lost its expression of calm and lofty security. Resolved to conquer, he receded before no obstacle. In vain had the *prima donna*, the renowned Gabrielle, complained of hoarseness; Gluck blandly excused her, and volunteered to send for her rival, Tibaldi, to take the *rôle* of Eurydice. This threat cured the hoarseness, and Gabrielle attended the rehearsals punctually. In vain had Guadagni attempted, by a few *floritures*, to give an Italian turn to the severe simplicity of Orpheus' air. At the least deviation from his text, Gluck, with a frown, would recall the ambitious tenor, and do away with his embellishments. In vain had the chorus singers complained of the impossibility of learning their parts. Gluck instructed them one by one. He had trained the orchestra, too, to fullest precision; and finally, every difficulty overcome, the great opera of "Orpheus and Eurydice" was ready for representation on the birthday of the Archduchess Isabella.

Shortly before the hour of performance, Gluck entered his drawing-room in a rich court dress, his coat covered with decorations. His wife met him, elegantly attired, and sparkling with diamonds.

She held out her hand, and smiled a happy mile.

"Look at me, my hero," said she. "I have arrayed myself in my wedding-jewels. I feel to-night as I did on the day when we plighted our faith to one another before the altar. Then, dear Christopher, our hearts were united; to-day—our souls. Is it not so? And are we not one in spirit?"

"Yes, dearest, yes," replied Gluck, folding her in his arms, "never have I so prized and loved you, as in these later days of strife and struggle. Well do I feel what a blessing to a man is a noble woman. Often during our rehearsals, when I have encountered the supercilious glances of performers and orchestra, the thought of your dear self has given me strength to confront and defy their scorn. And when, weary in mind and body, I have found my way home, the touch of your hand has refreshed and cooled the fever in my heart. And often when others have pronounced my music worthless, I might have despaired but for the remembrance of your emotion. I thought of your tears and of your rapture, and hope revived in my sick heart. Your applause, dear wife, has sustained me to the end."

"No, dear Christopher," replied Marianne, "not my applause, but the might of your own inspiration. That which is truly great must sooner or later prevail over mediocrity."

"The world is not so appreciative as you fancy, Marianne. Else had Socrates not drunk of the poisoned beaker, nor Christ, our Lord, been crucified. Mediocrity is popular, because it has the sympathy of the masses. Not only does it come within their apprehension, but it is accommodating—it does not wound their littleness. I know, dear wife, that my opera is a veritable work of art, and therefore do I tremble that its verdict is in the hands of mediocrity. Poor Marianne! You have arrayed yourself for a bridal, and it *may* happen that we go to the funeral of my masterpiece."

"Well, even so," replied the spirited wife, "I shall not have decked myself in vain; I shall die like the Indian widow, upon the funeral pile of my dear husband's greatness. I will both live and die with you, *maestro;* whether you are apotheosized or stoned, your worth can neither be magnified nor lessened by the world. My faith in your genius is independent of public opinion; and, whether you conquer or die, your opera must live."

"How I wish," said Gluck, thoughtfully, "that from above I might look down a hundred years hence and see whether indeed my works will have value on earth, or be thrown aside as antiquated trumpery! But it is useless—an impenetrable cloud covers the future, and we must e'en content ourselves with the verdict of the day. Let me be strong to meet it! Come, Marianne, the carriage is coming to the door, and we must go. But is all this splendor to be hidden behind the lattice-work of my little stage-box?"

"Oh, no, Christopher," said his wife, gayly; "on such a night as this I have taken another box, from whence I can be a happy witness of my husband's triumph."

"What intrepid confidence the woman possesses," exclaimed Gluck, catching his wife's gayety, "but how will my brave champion feel if she has to see as well as hear the hisses that may possibly greet us to-night?"

"I shall feel heartily ashamed of the audience," replied Marianne, "and shall take no pains to conceal my contempt."

"We shall see," answered Gluck, handing her to the carriage, and following her with a merry laugh. "Now, forward!"

Within the theatre all was commotion. On one side, the partisans from the old school, who, from prejudice or custom, adhered to Hasse and Metastasio, predicted failure. The party was composed of Italians, and of all those who had "gone out" with old Austria. New Austria, on the other hand, with all the young *dilettante* of Vienna, were resolved to sustain Gluck, and, if possible, secure to his new opera an unprecedented triumph. The excitement reached even those boxes where sat the *élite* of the Viennese nobility. Even their voices were to be heard discussing the merits or demerits of the musical apple of discord. The Gluckites related that Guadagni, who, at first, had been strongly prejudiced against the opera, had finally been moved to tears by its exquisite harmony, and had said to Gluck that he was learning for the first time to what heights of beauty music might soar. The Hasseites replied that the opera was none the less tedious for Guadagni's word. Moreover, if Hasse and Metastasio had not openly condemned Gluck's musical innovations, it was because they were both satisfied that the opera would damn itself, and they were present to witness the discomfiture of its composer.

Suddenly there was a hush in the theatere. The attention of the disputants was directed toward a small box, in the first tier, the door of which had opened to give entrance to two persons. One was an old man with silver-white hair, which flowed in ringlets on either side of his pale and delicate face. His thin lips were parted with an affable smile, and the glance of his small dark eyes was mild, benevolent and in keeping with the rest of his countenance. His small, bent figure was clothed in the cassock of an abbe, but the simplicity of his costume was heightened by the Order of Theresa which, attached to a silk ribbon, hung around his neck.

The other was a tall, gaunt man, in the dress of Court *maestro de capello*. His lean face was proud and serious, his large mouth wore an expression of scorn, and his full-orbed, light-blue eyes had a glance of power which accorded well with his lofty stature. The two advanced arm in arm toward the railing, and at their appearance a storm of applause arose from the parterre, while the partisans of the Italian school cried: "Long live Hasse! Long live Metastasio!"

They bowed, and took their seats. While this was transpiring the wife of Gluck entered her box. With a quiet smile she listened to the shouts that greeted her husband's rivals.

"He, too," thought she, "will have his greeting and his triumph."

She was not mistaken. No sooner had Gluck appeared in the orchestra than, from boxes as well as parterre, a thousand voices pealed forth his welcome: "Long live Gluck! long live the great *maestro!*"

Gluck bowed gracefully, while Marianne, happy but tranquil, unfolded her jeweled fan, and leaned back in supreme satisfaction. Metastasio whispered something to Hasse, who nodded his head, and then began to run his fingers through the masses of his bushy, gray hair.

Suddenly were heard these words: "Her Majesty the Empress and the Imperial Court."

Hushed now was every sound. Every eye was turned toward the box surmounted by the double-headed eagle of Austria. The marshal of the household appeared with his golden wand, the doors of the box flew asunder, the audience rose, and the Empress, leaning on the arm of the Emperor, entered the box. Magnificently dressed, and sparkling with diamonds, her transcendent beauty seemed still more to dazzle the eyes of her enraptured subjects. She was followed by the Archduke, who, in conversation with his wife, seemed scarcely to heed the greetings of his future subjects. Behind them came a bevy of Princes and Princesses, all of whom, including little Marie Antoinette and Maximilian, the two youngest, had been permitted to accompany the imperial party. It was a family festival, and Maria Theresa chose on this occasion to appear before her people in the character of a mother.

The Empress and her husband came forward and bowed. The former then glided gracefully into her large gilt arm-chair, while the latter signed to his children to be seated.

This was the signal of the music to begin. The audience resumed their seats, Gluck raised the leader's staff, and signed to the musicians.

The overture began. In breathless silence the audience listened to that short, earnest overture, whose horns, trumpets, and hautboys seemed to herald the coming of kings and heroes.

The curtain rose, and, in a funeral hall, Orpheus poured forth his grief for the loss of his Eurydice. With this pathetic complaint mingled the voices of the chorus of mourners; then a solo from Orpheus, in which he bewails anew the fate of the noble woman who had died for his sake. The God of love appears, counseling him to descend himself to the infernal regions. Orpheus, strengthened and revived by hope, resolves to tempt the dangerous descent, and calls upon his friends to share his fate.

At the end of the first act the curtain fell amid the profoundest silence. The Hasseites shrugged their shoulders, and even Gluck's warmest adherents felt undecided what to say of this severe Doric music, which disdained all the coquetries of art, and rejected all superfluous embellishment.

"I am glad that Metastasio is here," said the Empress, "for his presence will prove to Calzabigi that he is not a pensioned dotard. And what thinks my daughter of the opera?" asked Maria Theresa of the infanta.

But when she saw Isabella's face, her heart grew faint with fear. The Archduchess was pale as death, and her countenance wore an expression of grief bordering on despair. Her large, dark eyes, distended to their utmost, were fixed upon the ceiling; and she seemed as if she still heard the wailings of Orpheus and the plaintive chorus of his friends.

Joseph saw nothing of this. He had taken a seat further back, and was chatting gayly with his little brothers and sisters.

"God help me!" murmured the Empress; "she looks as if she were dying! Oh, if she were right with her dismal prophecy of death! What if indeed she is to leave us? Have mercy, O God! I know that I love her too well. She will be taken from me; Heaven will claim from me this sacrifice!"

Isabella shuddered, and awakened from her horrid dream. Her eyes fell, her cheeks flushed, and once more her lips parted with a gentle smile. With a tender and appealing look, she turned toward the Empress and kissed her hand.

"Pardon me, your Majesty," whispered she; "the music has entranced and bewildered me. I was in another world, and was lost to the present."

"The music pleases you then?" asked the Empress.

"Oh, your Majesty," cried Isabella, "this is no music to give pleasure; it is the sublimest language of truth and love!"

"Then," said the Empress tenderly, "if you prize it so highly, dearest, I will prove to you how dearly I love you, for your verdict and mine disagree. Our next festive day will be that on which Joseph is to be crowned King of Rome. And we shall do homage to the taste of the Queen of Rome by ordering that this opera be repeated on the occasion of her coronation."

Isabella shook her head. "I shall not live long enough to be crowned Queen of Rome."

Maria Theresa was about to murmur a reply, when the curtain rose, and the second act of the opera opened.

The audience, who had been loudly canvassing the music, were silenced, and awaited in breathless expectation the unfolding of the plot. Soon came the wonderful scene between Orpheus and the furies who guard the gates of Avernus. The beseeching tones of Orpheus, and the inexorable "No!" of the furies, made every listener tremble. Even Hasse, overcome by the sublimity of the music, bowed his head with the rest; and Metastasio, enraptured with the words, murmured, "*Ah, che poesia divina!*" Murmurs of applause were heard from every side of the theatre; they grew with every scene, and at last burst forth in wild shouts. It seemed as if the audience were gradually rising to an appreciation of this new and unknown music, until with one accord its matchless beauty burst upon their hearts and overpowered them.

When the curtain fell a second time, the applause knew no bounds. The Gluckites, in triumphant silence, hearkened to the voices of the deeply-moved multitude, who gave full vent to their emotions, and noisily exchanged the thoughts to which the wonderful opera had given birth.

Marianne, supremely happy, listened enraptured, while wreaths fell in showers around the head of her beloved husband. The adherents of Hasse and Metastasio no longer dared to raise their voices in opposition to the public verdict. In this state of excitement the third act began. With increasing delight, the audience listened. When Eurydice, condemned to return to the infernal regions, sang her plaintive aria, sobs were heard throughout the theatre, and murmurs of applause were audible during the whole scene. But when Orpheus concluded his passionate aria "*Che faro senza Eurydice,*" the people could contain their enthusiasm no longer. Exalted, carried away, with beating hearts and tearful eyes, they cried "*Da capo!*" and when Guadagni, in compliance with the call, had repeated his solo, the audience shouted out so often the name of Gluck, that he could resist his joy no longer. He turned, and they saw his noble face scarlet with blushes; then, arose another storm. Again and again the "*vivas*" and the clappings were renewed, each time more frantic than before.

Hasse, tired of the spectacle of his rival's triumph, had disappeared. Metastasio, more magnanimous, had remained, and applauded as loudly as any. Marianne, to conceal her tears, had hidden her face behind her open fan; and as the applause of the people increased, until it resembled the shouts of victory, she murmured: "I knew it, I knew it! The true and beautiful must always prevail."

The fire of enthusiasm had spread to the imperial box. The Emperor had more than once been heard to call out "Bravo!" and Maria Theresa had several times felt her eyes grow dim. But she brushed away her tears and exclaimed: "It is beautiful, certainly; but it is a heathen opera, in which not God but gods are invoked!"

Isabella said nothing. She held up before her face the bouquet which her husband had gathered for her, that her tears might fall unseen among its flowers. Joseph saw those tears shining like dew-drops upon its rose-leaves, and, taking it from her hands, he kissed them away. "Do not weep, my Isabella," whispered he tenderly; "your tears fall like a weight of sorrow upon my heart. Wipe them away, beloved. The day will come when you also shall be an Empress, and your people will do you homage as I do now; and then you will have it in your power to heal their sorrows, and wipe away their tears; and they will love and bless you as I—"

A final burst of applause drowned the voice of the Archduke. The opera was at an end, and the people were calling again for Gluck, the creator of the lyric drama.

VII.

"IN THREE YEARS WE MEET AGAIN."

The war was over. All Vienna was rejoicing that the struggle which had cost so much bloodshed was at an end, and that Austria and Prussia had made peace.

Neither of the two had gained anything by this long war, except glorious victories, honorable wounds, and a knowledge of the power and bravery of its enemy. Both had serious burdens to bear, which, for many years to come, would be painful reminders of the past. Austria, to cover the expenses of the war, had invented paper money, and had flooded the empire with millions of coupons. Prussia had coined base money, and all the employes of the State had received notes, which were nicknamed "*Beamtenscheine.*" After the war these notes were exchanged for this base currency, which soon afterward was withdrawn from circulation as worthless. But Prussia had obtained from Austria full recognition of her rights to Silesia, and she in return had pledged herself to vote for Joseph as candidate for the crown of Rome, and to support the pretensions of the Empress to the reversion of the Duchy of Modena.

We have said that all Vienna was rejoicing, and turned out to receive the returning army with laurel wreaths and oaken boughs. The people breathed freely once more; they shouted and feasted, and prepared themselves to enjoy to their utmost the blessings of peace.

But while the nation shouted for joy, a cloud was gathering over the imperial palace, and its black shadow darkened the faces of the once happy family.

There wanted now but a few months to complete the third year of the Archduke's marriage, and the young Princesses seized every opportunity to make schemes of pleasure for the joyous anniversary. Isabella viewed these projects with a mournful smile. Her countenance became sadder and more serious, except when in the presence of her husband. There she assumed an appearance of gayety, laughing, jesting and drawing from her violin its sweetest sounds. But with her attendants, or in the company of the other members of the Imperial family, she was melancholy, and made her preparations for death, which she foretold would overtake her very soon.

"You believe this terrible presentiment, my daughter?" said the Empress to her one day. "Will you indeed forsake us who love you so dearly?"

"It is not that I will, but that I *must* go," replied she. "It is God who calls me, and I must obey."

"But why do you think that God has called you?"

Isabella was silent for a moment, then she raised her eyes with a strange, unspeakable look to the face of the Empress. "A dream has announced it to me," said she, "a dream in which I place implicit faith."

"A dream?" said the pious Empress to herself. "It is true that God sometimes speaks to men in dreams; sometimes reveals to us in sleep secrets which He denies to our waking, earthly eyes. What was your dream, love?"

"What I saw?" whispered she, almost inaudibly. "There are visions which no words can describe. They do not pass as pictures before the eye, but with unquenchable fire they brand themselves upon the heart. What I saw? I saw a beloved and dying face, a breathing corpse. I lay overwhelmed with grief near the outstretched form of my—my—mother. Oh, believe me, a prayer of despair has power over death itself, and the cry of a broken heart calls back the parting soul. I wept, I implored, I prayed, until the dim eyes opened, the icy lips moved, and the stiffening corpse arose and looked at me, at me who knelt in wild anguish by its side."

"Horrible!" cried the Empress. "And this awful dream did not awake you?"

"No, I did not awake, and even now it seems to me that all these things were real. I saw the corpse erect, and I heard the words which its hollow and unearthly voice spoke to me: '*We shall meet again in three—*'"

"Say no more, say no more," said the pale Empress, crossing herself. "You speak with such an air of conviction, that for a moment I too seemed to see this dreadful dream. When had you your dream?"

"In the autumn of 1760, your Majesty."

The Empress said nothing. She imprinted a kiss upon the forehead of the Infanta, and hastily withdrew to her own apartments.

"I will pray, I will pray!" sobbed she. "Perhaps God will have mercy upon us."

She ordered her private carriage and drove to St. Stephens, where, prostrate among the tombs of her ancestors, she prayed for more than an hour.

From this day Maria Theresa became sad and silent, anxiously watching the countenance of Isabella, to see if it betokened death. But weeks passed by, and the Infanta's prophecy began to be regarded as a delusion only fit to provoke a smile. The Empress alone remained impressed by it. She still gazed with sorrowing love at the pale and melancholy face of her daughter-in-law.

"You have made a convert of my mother," said the Archduchess Christina one day to Isabella, "although," added she, laughing, "you never looked better in your life."

"And you, Christina, you do not believe?" said Isabella, putting her arm around Christina's neck. "You, my friend, and the confidante of my sorrows, you would wish to prolong the burden of this life of secret wretchedness and dissimulation?"

"I believe in the goodness of God, and in the excellence of your own heart, dear Isabella. These three years once passed away, as soon as you will have been convinced that this prophecy was indeed nothing but a dream, your heart will reopen to life and love. A new future will loom up before you, and at last you will reward the love of my poor brother, not by noble self-sacrifice, but by veritable affection."

"Would that you spoke the truth!" returned Isabella sadly. "Had my heart been capable of loving, I would have loved him long ago—him whose noble and confiding love is at once my pride and my grief. Believe me when I tell you that in these few years of married life I have suffered terribly. I have striven with my sorrows, I have tried to overcome the past, I have desired to live and to enjoy life—but in vain. My heart was dead, and could not awake to life—I have only suffered and waited for release."

"Gracious Heaven!" cried Christina, unmoved by the confidence with which Isabella spoke, "is there nothing then that can bind you to life? If you are cold to the burning love of your husband, are you indifferent to your child?"

"Do you think that I will leave my child?" said Isabella, looking surprised. "Oh, no! She will come to me before she is seven years old."

"Oh, Isabella, Isabella, I cannot believe that you will be taken from us," cried Christina, bursting into tears, and encircling her sister with her arms, as though she fancied that they might shield her from the touch of death. "Stay with us, darling, we love you so dearly!"

Her voice choked by emotion, she laid her head upon Isabella's shoulder, and wept piteously. The Infanta kissed her, and whispered words of tenderness, and Christina's sobs died away. Both were silent. Together they stood with sad hearts and blanched cheeks, two Imperial Princesses in the prime of youth, beauty and worldly station, yet both bowed down by grief.

Their lips slightly moved in prayer, but all around was silent. Suddenly the silence was broken by the deep, full sound of a large clock which stood on the mantel-piece. Isabella raised her pale face, and listened with a shudder.

For many months this clock had not struck the hour. The clock-maker, who had been sent to repair it, had pronounced the machinery to be so completely destroyed that it would have to be renewed. Isabella could not summon resolution to part with the clock. It was a dear memento of home, and of her mother. She had therefore preferred to keep it, although it would never sound again.

And now it struck! Loud, even, and full-toned, it pealed the hour, and its clear, metallic voice rang sharply through the room.

Isabella raised her head, and, pointing to the clock, said, with a shudder: "Christina, it is the signal—I am called!"

She drew back, as if in fear, while the clock went on with its relentless strokes. "Come, come, let us away!" murmured Christina, with pale and trembling lips.

"Yes, come," sighed Isabella.

She made a step, but her trembling feet refused to support her. She grew dizzy, and sank down upon her knees.

Christina uttered a cry, and would have flown for help, but Isabella held her back. "My end approaches," said she. "My senses fail me. Hear my last words. When I am dead, you will find a letter for you. Swear that you will comply with its demands."

"I swear!" said Christina, solemnly.

"I am content. Now call the physician."

Day after day of anguish went by—of such anguish as the human heart can bear, but which human language is inadequate to paint.

Isabella was borne to her chamber, and the imperial physician was called in. The Empress followed him to the bedside, where pale and motionless sat Joseph, his eyes riveted upon the beloved wife who, for the first time, refused to smile upon him, for the first time was deaf to his words of love and sorrow.

The physician bent over the Princess, and took her hand. He felt her head, then her heart, while the Empress, with folded hands, stood praying beside him; and Joseph, whose eyes were now turned upon him, looked into his face as if his whole soul lay in one long gaze of entreaty.

Van Swieten spoke not a word, but continued his examination. He bade the weeping attendants uncover the feet of the Princess, and bent over them in close and anxious scrutiny. As he raised his eyes, the Archduke saw that Van Swieten was very pale.

"Oh, doctor," cried he, in tones of agony, "do not say that she will die! You have saved so many lives! Save my wife, my treasured wife, and take all that I possess in the world beside!"

The physician replied not, but went again to the head of the bed, and looked intently at the face of the Princess. It had now turned scarlet, and here and there was flecked with spots of purple. Van Swieten snatched from Joseph one of the burning hands, which he held clasped within his own.

"Let me hold her dear hands," said he, kissing them again and again.

The doctor held up the little hand he had taken, which, erst as white as fallen snow, was now empurpled with disease. He turned it over, looked into the palm, opened the fingers, and examined them closely.

"Doctor, in mercy, speak!" said the agonized husband. "Do you not see that I shall die before your eyes, unless you promise that she shall live?"

The Empress prayed no longer. When she saw how Van Swieten was examining the fingers of the Archduchess she uttered a stifled cry, and hiding her head with her hands, she wept silently. At the foot of the bed knelt the attendants, all with their tearful eyes lifted to the face of him who would promise life or pronounce death.

Van Swieten gently laid down the hand of his patient, and opened her dress over the breast. As though he had seen enough, he closed it quickly and stood erect.

His eyes were now fixed upon Joseph with an expression of deep and painful sympathy.

"Speak," said Joseph, with trembling lips, "I have courage to hear."

"It is my duty to speak," replied Van Swieten, "my duty to exact of Her Majesty and of your Highness to leave the room. The Archduchess has the small-pox."

Maria Theresa sank insensible to the floor. From the ante-room where he was waiting the Emperor heard the fall, and hastening at the sound, he bore his wife away.

Joseph, meanwhile, sat as though he had been struck by a thunderbolt.

"Archduke Joseph," cried Van Swieten, "by the duty you owe to your country and your parents I implore you to leave this infected spot."

Joseph raised his head, and a smile illumined his pale face. "Oh," cried he, "I am a happy man! I have had the small-pox! I at least can remain with her until she recovers or dies."

"Yes, but you will convey the infection to your relatives."

"I will not leave the room, doctor," said Joseph resolutely. "No inmate of the palace shall receive the infection through me. I myself will be my Isabella's nurse until—"

He could speak no more; he covered his face with his hands, and his tears fell in showers over the pillow of his unconscious wife.

Van Swieten opposed him no longer. He was suffered to remain, nursing the Archduchess with a love that defied all fatigue.

Of all this Isabella was ignorant. Her large, staring eyes were fixed upon her tender guardian, but she knew him not; she spoke to him in words of burning tenderness, such as never before had fallen from her lips; but while she poured out her love, she called him by another name—she called him Riccardo; and while she told him that he was dearer to her than all the world beside, she warned him to beware of her father. Sometimes, in her delirium, she saw a bloody corpse beside her, and she prayed to die by its side. Then she seemed to listen to another voice, and her little hands were clasped in agony, while, exhausted with the horrors of the vision, she murmured, "Three years! three years! O God, what martyrdom! In three years we meet again!"

Her husband heeded not her wild language, he listened to the music of her voice. That voice was all that was left to remind him of his once beautiful Isabella; it was still as sweet as in the days when her beauty had almost maddened him—that beauty which had flown forever, and left its possessor a hideous mass of blood and corruption.

On the sixth day of her illness Isabella recovered from her delirium. She opened her eyes and fixed them upon her husband with a look of calm intelligence. "Farewell, Joseph!" said she, softly. "Farewell! It is over now, and I die."

"No, no, darling, you will not die," cried he, bursting into tears. "You would not leave me, beloved, you will live to bless me again."

"Do not sorrow for me," said she. "Forgive and forget me." As Joseph, overcome by his emotion, made no reply, she repeated her words with more emphasis: "Forgive me, Joseph, say that you forgive me, for otherwise I shall not die in peace."

"Forgive thee!" cried he. "*I* forgive thee, who for three years hast made my life one long, sunny day!"

"Thou wert happy, then," asked she, "happy through me?"

"I was, I *am* happy, if thou wilt not leave me."

"Then," sighed the wife, "I die in peace. He was happy, I have done my duty, I have atoned—"

Her head fell back. A long, fearful silence ensued. Suddenly a shriek—the shriek of a man, was heard. When the attendants rushed in, Isabella was dead, and Joseph had fallen insensible upon the body.*

CHAPTER VIII.

CHE FARO SENZA EURYDICE.

The funeral rites were ended, and Isabella of Parma slept in St. Stephen's, in the tomb of the Kaisers.

Joseph had refused to attend the funeral. From the hour his consciousness had returned to him he had locked himself within his apartments, and night and day he was heard pacing the floor with dull and measured tread. Not even the Empress, who had stood imploring at the door, could obtain a word in answer to her entreaties. For two days and nights he remained within. On the third day the Emperor knocked at the door, and announced to his son that all was now ready for the funeral, and his presence was indispensable.

Joseph opened the door, and, without a word, leaned upon his father's arm, and traversed the long suite of apartments hung in black, until they reached the room where lay the body of his wife. There, amid burning wax-lights, was the hideous coffin that enclosed his beloved one, and was about to bear away forever his life, his love, and his happiness. When he saw the coffin, a stifled cry arose from his breast. He darted with open arms toward it, and, bending down, hid his face upon the lid.

At this moment the doors of the room were opened, and the Empress entered, attended by her daughters, all in deep mourning. Their faces were wan with weeping, as were those of all who followed the bereaved Sovereign. Meanwhile Joseph neither saw nor heard what passed around him. The ceremonies began, but while the priest performed the funeral rites, the Archduke murmured words, which brought tears to the eyes of his father and mother.

Maria Theresa approached her stricken son. She kissed his hair, and laid her hand lovingly upon his shoulder.

"My son," said she, with quivering lip, "arise and be a man. Her soul is with God and with us; let us give her body to the earth that bore it."

While the Empress spoke, the bells of the churches began to toll, and from the streets were heard the beating of muffled drums, and the booming of the cannon that announced to Vienna the moving of the funeral procession.

"Come, my son, come," repeated the Empress. "Our time of trial is at hand."

Joseph raised his head from the coffin and stared wildly around. He saw the priests, the acolytes, with their smoking censers, the weeping attendants of his wife; he saw the black hangings, the groups of mourners, and his father and mother, standing pale and sad beside him; he heard the tolling of the bells and the dull sound of the funeral drum; and now, now indeed he felt the awful reality of his bereavement, and knew that as yet he had suffered nothing. Tears filled his eyes, and he sank upon his father's breast.

Sobs and wailings filled the funeral hall, while without the inexorable knell went on, the drums still beat, the cannon roared, all calling for the coffin, for whose entrance the imperial vault lay open.

Once more Joseph approached this dreadful coffin. He kissed it, and taking from it one of the roses with which it had been decked, he said, "Farewell, my wife, my treasure; farewell, my adored Isabella!" Then turning toward the Empress, he added, "Thank you, dearest mother, for the courage which bears you through this bitter trial; for me, I cannot follow you. Greet my ancestors and say to them that never came a nobler victim to the grave than the one which you bear thither to-day."

"You will not go with us!" said the Empress, astounded.

"No, mother, no. Mingle dust with dust, but do not ask me to look into my Isabella's grave." He turned, and without a word or another look at the coffin, he left the room.

"Let him go," whispered the Emperor. "I believe that it would kill him to witness the funeral ceremony."

The Empress gave a sign, and the *cortége* moved with the coffin to the *catafalque*, which, drawn by twelve black horses, awaited the body in front of the palace.

Joseph once more retreated to his room, and there, through the stillness of the deserted palace, might be heard his ceaseless tramp, that sounded as though it might be the hammer that was fastening another coffin to break the hearts of the Imperial family. At least it seemed so to the sorrowing Empress, who listened to the dull sound of her son's footsteps with superstitious fear. She had gone to him, on her return from the funeral, to console him with her love and sympathy. But the door was locked, and her affectionate entreaties for admission were unanswered.

She turned to the Emperor. "Something must be done to bend the obstinacy of this solitary grief," said she anxiously. "I know Joseph. His is a passionate and obdurate nature, strong in love as in hate. He had yielded his whole soul to his wife, and now, alas! I fear that she will draw him with her to the grave. What shall we do, Franz, to comfort him? How shall we entice him from this odious room, which he paces like a lion in his cage?"

"Go once more and command him to open the door. He will not have the courage to defy you," said the Emperor.

Maria Theresa knocked again, and cried out, "My son Joseph, I command you, as your sovereign and mother, to open the door."

No answer. Still the same dull, overlasting tread.

The Empress stood awhile to listen; then, flushing with anger, she exclaimed: "It is in vain. We have lost all control over him. His sorrow has made him cruel and rebellious, even toward his mother."

"But this is unmanly," cried the Emperor with displeasure. "It is a miserable weakness to sink so helpless under grief."

"Think you so?" said the Empress, ready to vent upon the Emperor her vexation at the conduct of her son. "In your pride of manhood you deem it weak that Joseph grieves for his wife. I dare say that were your Majesty placed in similar circumstances, you would know full well how to bear my loss like a man. But your Majesty must remember that Joseph has not your wisdom and experience. He is but a poor, artless youth, who has been weak enough to love his wife without stint. This is a fault for which I crave the Emperor's indulgence."

"Oh, your Majesty," replied the Emperor, smiling, "God forbid that he should ever grow less affectionate! I was only vexed that the voice of Maria Theresa should have less power over my son than it has ever his father; that silvery voice which bewitched me in youth, and through life has soothed my every pang."

The Empress, completely softened, reached out her hand.

"Would you, indeed, mourn for me, Franz?" said she tenderly. "Would you refuse to listen to father or mother for my sake? Yes, dearest, you would, I believe. From our childhood we were lovers, we will be lovers in our old age, and when we part the one that is left will mourn as deeply as Joseph. Let us, then, be lenient with his grief, until our love and forbearance shall have won him to come and weep upon his mother's breast."

"If your Majesty permit," said Christina, stepping forward, "I will try to soften his grief."

"What can you do, dear child?" asked the Empress of her favorite daughter.

"I have a message for him," replied Christina. "I swore to Isabella that no one but myself should reveal it to Joseph. I know that it will prove consolatory, and Isabella also knew it; for this reason she trusted it to me."

"Try, then, my daughter; try if your voice will have more power than mine. Meanwhile, I will essay the power of music. It overcame him once when he was a boy. We will try him with the music that Isabella loved best."

She called a page and spoke with him in a low voice. In conclusion she said: "Let the carriage go at once and bring him hither in a quarter of an hour."

The page withdrew, and the imperial family were again alone.

"Now, my daughter," said the Empress, "see if he will speak to you."

Christina approached the door. "My brother Joseph," said she, "I beseech you open the door for me. I am from Isabella; it is she who sends me to you."

The bolt was withdrawn, and for a moment the pale face of Joseph appeared at the door.

"Come in," said he, waving his hand to Christina. She followed him into the room where so many, many tears had been shed. "Now speak," said he "what did Isabella say to you?"

His sister looked with pity upon his ghastly face and those hollow eyes grown glassy with weeping. "Poor, poor Joseph!" said she softly. "I see that your love for her was beyond all bounds."

He made a motion of impatience. "Do not pity me," said he. "My grief is too sacred for sympathy. I do not need it. Tell me at once, what said Isabella?"

Christina hesitated. She felt as if the balm she was about to bring would prove more painful than the wounds it was intended to heal.

"Speak, I tell you," cried Joseph angrily. "If you have made use of Isabella's name to gain access to my presence, it is a trick for which I will never forgive you. Why did you disturb me? I was with her," continued he, staring at the divan where so often they had sat together. "She wore her white dress and the pink roses and she smiled with her enchanting smile. I lay at her feet, I looked into her eyes, I heard the melody of her voice."

"Did she ever say that she loved you?" asked Christina.

He looked at her intently and grew thoughtful. "I do not know," said he after a pause, "whether she ever told me so in words. But there needed no words. I saw her love in every glance, in every smile. Her whole life was love, and oh! I have lost it forever!"

"You have not lost it, for you never possessed it," said Christina.

Joseph drew back and frowned. "What is that?" said he hastily.

Christina approached him, and laying her hand upon his shoulder, she looked into his face until her eyes filled with tears.

"I say," whispered she in a tremulous voice, "do not mourn any longer, dear brother. For she for whom you grieve, she whom you call your Isabella, never loved you."

"That is not true," cried Joseph vehemently. "It is a lie, a wicked lie that you have devised to lessen my grief."

"It is nothing but the truth, and I promised Isabella to tell it to you."

Joseph sank almost insensible upon the divan. Christina seated herself near him, and throwing her arms around him sobbed, "My brother, my darling brother, think no more of the dead, but turn your heart toward us; for we love you, and Isabella never did. She merely endured your love."

"Endured my love!" murmured Joseph, and his head sank powerless upon Christina's bosom. But suddenly he rose, and looking with a beseeching expression at his sister's beautiful face, he said:

"Bethink you, Christina, of what you do. Think that I love Isabella with all the strength and glow of my heart; think that for me she was the embodiment of all beauty, goodness, and purity. Do not seek to comfort me by destroying my faith in the truth of the only woman I have ever loved. In whom shall I have faith, if not in her? If her love was a lie, is there love in this world? Oh, Christina, in mercy say that you have sought to comfort by deceiving me!"

"I have sought to comfort you by telling you the truth. If you will not believe me, believe her own words."

She drew a paper from her dress, and handed it to Joseph. "It is a letter," said she, "which Isabella gave me, and she made me swear that I would fulfill its behests. Read, and be satisfied."

Joseph unfolded the letter. "It is her handwriting," said he to himself, and he tried to read it, but in vain; his hand trembled, and his eyes filled with tears.

He gave it back to Christina, who read it aloud:

My Christina—confidant of my sufferings and sorrow—hear my dying request. To you I leave the task of consoling my husband. His noble tears shall not be shed over the grave of one who is unworthy of them. Tell him the truth, tell him all you know, show him this letter, and bid him not grieve for one who never loved him. Do this for me, it is my last request.

ISABELLA.

Suddenly, from the adjoining room, the sweet tones of music were heard; the air was tremulous with melody, which at first, soft and low, swelled louder and louder until it filled the room with a gush of harmony that stirred the hearts of those who listened with sweetest and holiest emotions.

Joseph bent eagerly forward. He knew those strains so well! He remembered the night when Isabella's tears had fallen among the rose-leaves, and he had kissed them away. He saw her once more in the pride of her beauty, looking at him from the depths of those glorious dark eyes which he had so madly loved. The music gave life and being to these memories, and its glamor brought back the dead from her grave! He remembered how he had asked her if she loved him, and how, avoiding the words so difficult to speak, she had answered with the witching tones of her violin. Oh, that heavenly evening hour upon the balcony! She had said, "Love has its own language: come and listen." And Christina said *she had not loved!* He could not, would not believe her.

He took the letter from Christina's hand and kissed the paper. "I do not believe you," he said softly. "My trust in her is like my sorrow—for eternity!"

This imperturbable faith had the effect of hardening Christina and making her cruel. "You shall believe me," said she hastily. "You shall see in her own handwriting that she loved another."

"ANOTHER!" cried the wretched husband. "I will kill him!"

"He died before you ever knew her," said Christina, frightened at the effect of her own heartlessness.

A smile overspread his face. "Dead, before I knew her! Then she forgot him when I loved her." He took up the letter, and read it again. "Oh," said he, "see how magnanimous was my Isabella. She has been false to her own heart that she might save me from sorrow. She thought it would dry my tears to think that she did not love me. Oh, beloved, I see through thy noble falsehood—in death as in life I know every working of that unselfish heart!"

Christina said nothing, but she grew more inflexible in her purpose. "He shall be convinced," said she to herself. "I will give him her letters to me, and then he will know that he never has been loved."

Again pealed forth the sounds of that heavenly music. Now the violin, mingling with the tones of the harpsichord, glided into a melody of divinest beauty; and the full, rich tones of a woman's voice warbled the complaint of Orpheus: "*Che faro senza Eurydice!*"

Joseph sighed convulsively, and a faint color tinged his pale cheeks. This was Isabella's favorite air; and once more the vision started up before him, once more he saw the tears, he kissed them, and looked into the depths of those starry eyes!

He rose from the divan, and drawn thither by a power with which he could not contend, he left the room, and followed the music that was calling him from madness back to reason.

At the harpsichord sat Ritter Gluck, and by him stood Archduchess Elizabeth, whose rich and beautiful voice had exorcised the evil spirit.

The Emperor and Empress, with all their children, came forward to meet the unhappy one, and all with tearful eyes kissed and welcomed him with tender words of love.

Gluck alone seemed not to have seen the Archduke. He was chiding Elizabeth for singing falsely, and called upon her to repeat her song. Nevertheless, while he corrected his pupil, the big tears were coursing one another down his cheeks, and fell upon his hands, as they wandered over the instrument, enrapturing every ear.

Elizabeth began again; and again were heard the heart-breaking tones of "*Che faro senza Eurydice!*"

All eyes turned upon the bereaved Orpheus. The Empress opened her arms, and completely subdued, he darted to his mother's heart, and cried out: "*Che faro senza Eurydice!*"

Again and again the mother kissed her weeping son. The Emperor folded them both to his loving heart. The brothers and sisters wept for mingled grief and joy. Elizabeth's voice failed her, and she sang no more. But Gluck played on, his hands weaving new strains of harmony such as earth had never heard before. His head thrown back, his eyes upturned toward Heaven, his face beaming with inspiration, he listened to his music, while from Joseph's anguish was born the wonderful song in Alceste, "*No crudel, no passo vivere, tu lo sai, senza de te.*"

The melody went on, the parents caressed their child, and on his mother's bosom Joseph wept the last tears of his great youthful sorrow. The dream of love was over! Grief had made of him a man.

*This extraordinary account of the life and death of the Infanta Isabella of Parma, is no romance; it rests upon facts which are mentioned by historians of the reign of Maria Theresa. Caroline Pichler, whose mother was tire-woman to the Empress when the Archduchess died, relates the history of the prophecy, wherein Isabella, first in three hours, then in as many days, weeks, months and years, awaited her death. She also relates the fact of her death at the expiration of three years "in the arms of her despairing husband."—Caroline Pichler. "Memoirs of My Life."

ENGLISH ACCENT.—Dean ALFORD makes merry over a story of an "American friend" who ventured to speak, in England, of the "strong English accent" which he heard around him. The Dean evidently thinks that this is quite as if an Englishman were to go to France and tell the people there, in the "French of Stratford at Bowe," that they spoke with a strong French accent. It is nothing of the sort. A Genevan Frenchman, for instance, visiting Paris, and offended, as well he might be, by the accent of the mass of the people around him, might complain of the strong Parisian accent with which they spoke; and this case would correspond to that which the Dean of Canterbury has cited. Should it happen, however, I doubt if a French dignitary of the Church would flout the objection on the ground that Paris is in France and Geneva in Switzerland; for he would know, as a general truth, that language belongs to race, not to place, and as a particular fact, that the best French is spoken at Geneva. The English spoken by cultivated people in Cambridge and New-Haven in New-England may be no better than that which is spoken by people of like condition in Oxford and Cambridge in the Old; I believe that it is neither better nor worse; but mere locality would give neither place the right to set up its standard as of superior authority. A community of cultivated Englishmen in Oregon or British Columbia would be as likely to maintain as high and pure a standard of English, as one in New-York or in London. A corresponding remark could not safely be made with regard to any other people, however advanced in civilization, or however firmly fixed its language by a classical literature, because, of all colonizing races, the English is the only one which shrinks from social and family intermixture with the people of the lands which it colonizes, and insists upon carrying with it, not only its political principles, but its own social habits, its language and its laws. This peculiarity, which has made it the great

culminating race of modern history, has also preserved its language from the degradation which has befallen those of the Latin races in their Asian and African colonies, and the noble tongue of Cervantes in Mexico and in South America.

The English accent which Dean ALFORD's "American friend" noticed with implied disapproval, although common, and even general, among South Britons, (it rarely taints North British speech,) is not heard among cultivated people, or approved by any authority on either side of the water. It can be described, I think, so that Dean ALFORD himself, and most of his circle of acquaintance—certainly the best bred and educated among them—will recognize the description. One of the persons in question—the Dean himself, if he will pardon me for setting him up as an exemplar of pure English—asking, for instance, for a glass of ale, would pronounce "glass" with the broad *ah* sound of *a*, and "ale" as one syllable with the first or name sound of *a*, so as to rhyme with *male* and *sail*. So would every well-educated Yankee. But let the Dean, or let the Public Orator of Cambridge University, Rev. WILLIAM G. CLARK, to whom chiefly we owe that invaluable aid to the critical student of our great poet, the Cambridge Shakespeare—let either of these reverend and accomplished gentlemen kindly take a well-bred mouthful of finely-mashed potatoe, and after chewing it a decorous while, say, just as he is about swallowing it, "a gloss of *ayull*;" he, and the friends around him, will then hear a striking example of what Dean ALFORD's "American" friend called English spoken with an English accent; but which he should have called English with a South British accent. Now, according to my observation, no man whom the Dean of Canterbury, or the Public Orator of Cambridge would accept as a speaker of pure English says, with thick utterance, "a gloss of ayull;" and yet thousands of their countrymen do speak thus, and this peculiarity of British English passes very gradually away as social and mental culture increase, until among the best-bred and best-educated people it vanishes, and is heard no more than it, or a nasal twang is heard among similar people here. The difference is, of course, recognized by British critics, and affords occasion and material to British humorists.—*From "Words and Their Uses," in the Galaxy for May.*

THE DREAM-CHILD.

From the Galaxy for May.

Oft, in the dreamy twilight hour,
I sit, and in my arms I hold
A little child, whose eyes are blue,
Whose hair is sunny gold.
He looks up in my face, and I
Look fondly, proudly down on him,
And, with sweet tears of happiness,
I feel my eyes grow dim.

The child's so like my heart's best love!
He has the self-same noble face;
In every gesture, ev'ry smile,
A likeness, too, I trace,
And oh! how dear, how doubly dear
This makes my baby-boy to me!
I fold him closer to my breast
And kiss him tenderly.

But, as the twilight fades, so fades
The smile, the eyes, the shining hair.
Ah, me! I dreamed—the night brings truth,
I clasp the empty air.
And mem'ry coming back repeats
"Heav'n gives to thee no little one!"
I fold my arms and strive to say
"My God! Thy will be done!"

SOLOMAN'S SLUGGARD.

One of the oldest of unappreciated characters, who has been doing service for almost thirty centuries—though nothing could be more out of character than that he should do anything—is the Sluggard of Solomon. In the Book of Proverbs, the royal Hebrew, who, like the Turkish Solyman, was the greatest of his line, apostrophizes the unhappy Sluggard, in good set terms, and, after recommending to him the example of that fussy little creature, the ant, which wasteth the Summer time, and even that of Autumn, in laborously providing for a future that never may come, exclaims—"How long wilt thou sleep, O Sluggard? when wilt thou arise out of thy sleep? Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep." And has not the garden of the Sluggard, though for a very different reason, become as famous as the Garden of Eden, or that in which Diocletian cultivated cabbages for the market of Salona? Its broken walls, its crop of weeds, the cattle of the neighbors devouring the nothing which it raises—are they not familiar to us all from our youth upward, through the teachings of those who throw clouds over the hopes of childhood by enforcing upon the minds of boys and girls that they are doomed to work as long as they live? To a right-minded man there must occur much in favor of the Sluggard which he was too consistant a character to urge in his own defence. He was a sensible fellow, who was making the best of a wicked world. He was of the belief of those Oriental religionists, who hold that man approaches nearest to perfection in exact proportion to the profundity of his self-absorption and repose. He minded his own business, which is the surest way to make a fortune, and to avoid making mischief. All the great evil in the world is the consequence of the meddling propensities of active creatures, from Alexander the Great fool to the lowest village gossip. Take the recent history of our own country,—with its big battles, bigger debts, and biggest taxes,—to what is all our suffering due, but to the detestable activity of men who were nursed on the notion that they must be ever busy, and who learned their lesson so well that they set a couple of millions of human beings flying at one another's throats, and called into existence an army of most industrious tax-gatherers? Who made the secession war? Some four or five hundred men, who thought, with Hercules, that the earth was created only as a place for the master spirits of the world to bustle in. They would have been blessings to their country, had they profited from the example of the Sluggard and folded their hands to sleep. Had Mr. DAVIS, and Mr. RHETT, and Mr. YANCEY, and Mr. TOOMBS, and other Southern leaders, been as lazy as they were industrious, our Eden would never have been disturbed, and we should have remained blissfully ignorant of much costly knowledge. But they scorned the Sluggard's course, and deemed it their duty to be most disastrously industrious. They would not give themselves up to slumber, and so they sent a half-million of their countrymen into that slumber which can be broken only by the archangel's trump. It is ever thus. It is only busy men, men of whom BYRON was thinking when he said that "quiet to quick bosoms is a hell," who make all that disturbance which costs so much, and for which quiet people have to pay, whether they will or not. No such charge can be advanced against men who model themselves on the Sluggard, and who are sublimely indifferent to all the ordinary and extraordinary objects of ambition. Lazy men, it must be admitted, do not accomplish much—they accomplish nothing—in behalf of what is called "the progress of the species;" but, on the other hand, they do not keep the world in hot water. They allow things to take their course. And it is by men of another sort endeavoring to do something for the race—and a great deal for themselves—that the earth is made to merit its title of a tomb. There is no counting the graves that active men have dug. They are the sexton's best supporters, and pass over to him the flower of mankind, cutting off not merely the best youth of their countries, but the hope of reproduction. From Sesostris to Stonewall Jackson, it is the busy, the industrious, the meddling, the quarrelsome man who disturbs society, and forces it into courses that make it the purveyor for beasts of prey. Attila was well denominated "The Scourge of God," for he whipped men into unnatural activity, and prevented them from attending to what was properly their own business. He was one of those overseers who are miracles of restlessness, and who flog whole nations into the activity of war, the worst form that exertion—always unpleasant—can take, save when it is dictated by the demands of unmistakable patriotism.

Had the Sluggard seen fit, for a moment, to depart from his character, he might have given Solomon some tolerably cogent reasons for his devotion to his bed and his love of slumber. But he was a wise man, and therefore he would not contend against the wisest of men, who was a king to boot. He might have argued that to get up and go to work would be to afford evidence that he was a wicked man, and was, in punishment for his sins, undergoing the common sentence. When our race fell through Adam's fall, the offended Creator passed upon it the sentence of hard labor for life, the world being the prison, and having, as HAMLET says, many wards. "Cursed is the ground for thy sake," are the words of that awful doom; "in sorrow shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life. Thorns also and thistles shall it bring forth to thee; and thou shalt eat the herb of the field. In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground." All work, therefore, is evidence of demerit, and the less work a man does, the more meritorious he must be. This is the philosophy of the eight-hour movement. The lazier a man is, the better he is. His sentence is a light one. Hence the Sluggard was a man of exemplary goodness. He did nothing, and was as useless as if he had been born the master of a thousand slaves. A conservative in principle, he adhered with strict fidelity to the faith in which he had been brought up, and was a true *fainéant*, and doubtless had locks as long (and uncombed) as those of any Merovingian king that ever allowed crown to fall from his head, and scepter to drop from his hand, rather than make exertion to keep one or both. He did not even "daff the world aside, and bid it pass," for to do that, would have required exertion. He "let it slide."—*Atlantic Monthly for May.*

GERMAN RESTAURANTS IN NEW-YORK.

More characteristic yet than the Broadway restaurants conducted on German principles are the smaller ones scattered everywhere throughout the City,—queer, dingy, rattle-trap dining-houses in which families of Teuton race—men, women, and children—appear to pass a great deal of their time. Take one as a specimen of the class. It is a small wooden house, standing in a row of similar cheap structures, close by one of the main horse-car avenues of the City. The street door opens right into the principal apartment, which is a room sadly out of perspective, owing to the settling of the timbers. The floor is covered with fresh sawdust. Rings of stale beer are observable on the small walnut tables, and the place reeks with the fumes of strong tobacco. The bar, which is also a counter for the exposition—as the term now goes—of a wonderful amount and variety of pungent viands, looks like a breastwork thrown up by a regiment of gourmands to oppose the march of famine. It is piled with joints and manufactured meats adapted to the strong German stomach; enormous fat hams, not thoroughly boiled, for the German prefers his pig underdone; rounds of cold corned beef, jostled by cold roast legs and loins of veal; pyramids of sausages of every known size and shape, and several cognate articles of manufactured swine-meat, of which it would be too much for the present writer to remember the names; baskets full of those queer, twisted, briny cakes, which go variously, I believe, by the names of *pretzel* and *wunder*; sardine-boxes piled upon each other, quite in the Pelion-upon-Ossa way; huge glass jars of pickled oysters, flanked by huge earthen jars of caviare. Raw onions, in heaps, give a tone to the combined odors of all these, and through this confusion of smells come powerful whiffs of the Limburger and Sweitzer cheeses, without which the *menu* of no German restaurant would be considered complete. Conspicuously posted upon the walls are the *weinlisten*, from which documents you gather that white wine is to be had at from $1 25 to $3 per bottle, and red wine at from $1 to $4. The inevitable keg of lager-beer lies upon its slanting trestles, behind one end of the counter. Opening from this room there is a smaller one, lower by a step, and beyond that, up a step, is the real snuggery of the concern, which, in Winter, suggests the joys of Summer to the *habitués* of the retreat. This is a room of irregular shape, running almost to an acute angle at its further end, and in this angle, by fencing off a few cubic yards of space with an ornamental iron railing, is formed a little delta of perennial verdure, roofed with glass. A fountain, presided over by an aquarian boy of cast-iron, painted white, plays in the centre of the little oasis. Numbers of gold-fishes are swimming in the basin of the fountain, which is tastefully bordered with rosy sea-shells. The water-plants in this plot are very pulpy and vigorous, and the ivy pursues its reptile course, with some weakness of purpose, among the intricacies of the vegetation. To give perspective and grandeur to the whole, the inevitable scenic artist has painted the walls with mountain scenery, his conceptions generally being of a mixed character, comprising such anomalies as Swiss chalets shaded by tropical palms. Photographs from cartoons by KAULBACH hang upon the walls. On a bracket in one corner there is a bust of SCHILLER, faced by one of SHAKESPEARE in the angle opposite. SCHILLER is ever present to the German mind. The first monument erected in Central Park was that placed there by Germans to the memory of the poet—a massive head in cast-iron, gazing thoughtfully from its pedestal at the swans that navigate the lake.

The amount of business done in many such rickety, unpromising places as the one just described is sometimes really astonishing. There is no lack of steady patronage during the daytime, when diners come dropping in, by twos and threes, to make havoc of the spiced victuals and fresh-tapped lager-beer. But at night, when the German theatres and other places of entertainment have disgorged their multitudes, then the carver of the cold pig has to gird himself up for his work, and the youth who "the spigot wields" in front of the trestled kegs is driven to his best pace in filling out the *Seidel* of creamy malt. The company in these resorts at night is a very mixed one. The legal and medical professions—in German—are fully represented. Tradesmen and small brokers of every grade abound, many of them bringing their wives and children with them. Yon good-looking man, with heavy amber moustache and closely-cropped head, is an extensive dealer in birds and rare animals of all sorts, and is reputed to have amassed a fortune in the business. Should you have occasion for a rhinoceros, a boa constrictor, or a harpy eagle from Surinam, (these are mere luxuries, of course, and I am only supposing a case,) you can obtain them to order from that enterprising German with the meerschaum face and amber mouth-piece. He has agents in all parts of the world, and may be dreaming, as he sits there in his own cloud of smoke, about expected advices from across the seas of a giraffe, or a gorilla, bespoken for some spirited showman. Observe that person who looks so like a Russian boyar in his long green caftan heavily trimmed with fur and cap to match—a man with a marked stoop in the shoulders, and wearing blue spectacles on his nose. That is a well-known—nay, renowned—musical composer, and conductor of concerts organized upon the monster principle. Musicians of more humble pretensions are also mingled with the throng. That small, pale-faced man, holding to his heart a brass ophicleide wrapped in green baize, and somewhat taller than himself, is currently believed to drink from forty to sixty glasses of lager-beer every day the year round, except holidays—when he drinks more. Men with fiddle-cases abound, and there sits a man with both a fiddle-case and a wife. See what a fine, wholesome appetite the lady has. She calls for caviare, and when it comes she chops up with it a large slice of raw onion, and, having added to the whole a squeeze of lemon-juice and a liberal dusting of black pepper, spreads the savory mess upon thickly-buttered brown bread, and attacks it with zest. Her companion prefers the spicy sausage, to a roll of which, about four inches in diameter, he addresses himself emphatically. "Deep as the rolling Zuyder Zee" are the draughts of creamy beer indulged in by the hearty couple. But beer is not the only liquor ordered by the customers. Many bottles of Rhine wine are circulating at the tables, and there is a fair consumption of *Kirschwasser*, *Kornschnapps*, arrack, and the various other strong waters more or less in use among the Germans.

On a far greater scale than the beer-houses just described are the German places of entertainment where music is provided for the gratification of the customers. The largest of these halls—some of which are capable of accommodating from two to three thousand people at a time—are situated in the Bowery. Many are roofed with glass, and fitted with fixed tables, which extend, in rows, from end to end of the room. Common wooden benches, instead of chairs, are provided for the customers. From the afternoon until a late hour at night, musicians ply their art industriously in a gallery high overhead. The players remove the instruments from their lips only to exchange them for mugs of lager-beer. In the intervals of the music they light their pipes or cigars, and sit gravely studying the scores before them, as if they smoked in quavers and crotchets, and drank whenever they had forty bars' rest. It is common to see a table in these places occupied by one family, the smallest baby belonging to which comes in for its share of lager-beer. The tall glasses, like lamp-chimneys, that stand before some of the customers, contain *Weissbier*, a large glass being necessary to allow for the quantity of froth arising from that light and acid kind of malt liquor. Numerous waiters—many of them mere boys—weave themselves in and out through the crowd, with half a dozen mugs of lager in each hand, and a couple of the lamp-chimney arrangements full of *Weissbier* totterring atop of all. Small Teutonic girls, with their yellow hair strained back to a painful degree of tightness by semicircular combs, patrol the alleys with little trays before them, offering assorted *bon-bons* for sale. In the side-alleys games of various kinds are carried on. There is invariably a shooting-gallery of some twelve yards in length, where the bold marksman from the Hartz Mountains, perhaps, pops little shuttle-cock bolts from a spring gun at a grotesque figure made of painted wood, which, on being hit in the "bull's-eye," whisks round on a pivot, and jerks a lovely woman of painted wood into its place. The walls in some of these resorts are decorated with cartoons of wondrous conception. I remember one terrible battle-piece, about forty feet long by twelve high, in which that small but redoubtable chieftain, Gen. SIGEL, who was the favorite leader of the American Germans in the early days of the war, figured to much advantage. He was represented as careering upon a frantic steed over a battle-field thickly strewn with the bodies of dying Confederates and of dead, waving over his head a falchion of romantic length. FRITZ, the waiter, who served under him in Germany in 1848, will recommend to you some particular *ragoût* of acid flavor because it was a favorite dish of SIGEL's, and there was a compound beverage named after him in one place that I recall.

Theatrical entertainments used to be a feature of many of these great beer saloons; but the law no longer allows performances of the kind to be mixed up with lager, although music and dominos are not considered as incompatible with beverages to any desired extent. In the saloons there are often aviaries stocked with a great variety of birds. Some of those little inclosures already described, are fitted up with curious models, representing mountains and chateaux and cottages, the real rocks covered with real moss. There is always a fountain among these, the water from which turns the wheel of a little mill, and keeps in motion a number of small wooden figures, engaged in various occupations, agricultural and domestic. Crowded as these immense halls are at night, it is very seldom that any disturbance occurs in them. Two or three policemen, in citizen's garb, are on hand in each, indeed, but their services are not often called into requisition. Here and there loud talking may be heard at the tables, for the Germans are very disputatious, and lager-beer, notwithstanding all that has been affirmed to the contrary, is intoxicating in its effects. But the excitement produced by it seems to be of a mild and innocuous character. Gambrinus, the patron saint of Bavarian beer, is but a drowsy duplicate of Bacchus, after all; nor does the festive goat, whose gambols on the sign-boards of the beer-houses are supposed to typify the playfulness of the Teuton in a state of malt, appear to be exactly the right animal in the right place.

It is notable how much the German's idea of domestic felicity is disconnected with his own roof and threshold. He works assiduously at his calling from daylight until early afternoon, looking at his dwelling as a workshop only, and fleeing from it with his wife and children at every available opportunity, to take his ease in the *Garten Wirthschaft*, which is really his home. Some of the poorest among the artisans drudge laboriously every day in the week, looking forward to Sunday, especially in Summer, as a carnival time when it is right and proper that a good part of the six days' earnings should be invested in libations to Gambrinus. In a little shop hard by where I am writing, there has sat for years, day after day, all the weeks round, a gruff old German shoemaker, browed and bearded like a satyr. His workshop measures about ten feet by six. The sleeping arrangement for himself and family, at the farther end of it, is a pitch-dark closet, not much larger than an ordinary cupboard. Rough-grained though he seems to be, he must have his bit of verdure nevertheless; and there it is, a sickly geranium, pining at the window in its earthen pot. On Sundays he and his wife spruce themselves up a little, and, having packed a basket with the everlasting sausages and Swiss cheese, away they go with their two small children, until they bring up at some holiday grove outside the city, where speculators have set up their altars for the sale of the refreshing beer. And this is the regular Sunday *délassement*, at New-York, of thousands like my old satyr who pulls at waxed ends, and hammers upon shoe soles, in the little shop yonder, for sixty or seventy hours of every week, the year round.—*Atlantic Monthly for May.*

SPRING.

From a new Poem by R. W. Emerson.

Why chidest thou the tardy Spring?
The hardy bunting does not chide;
The blackbird make the maples ring
With social cheer and jubilee;
The redwing flutes his *o-ka-lee*,
The robins know the melting snow;
The sparrow meek, prophetic-eyed,
Her nest beside the snow-drift weaves,
Secure the osier yet will hide
Her callow brood in mantling leaves;
And thou, by science all undone,
Why only must thy reason fail
To see the southing of the sun?

As Southern wrath to Northern right
Is but straw to anthracite;
As in the day of sacrifice,
When heroes piled the pyre,
The dismal Massachusetts ice
Burned more than others' fire,
So Spring guards with surface cold
The garnered heat of ages old:
Hers to sow the seed of bread,
That man and all the kinds be fed;
And, when the sunlight fills the hours,
Dissolves the crust, displays the flowers.

When late I walked, in earlier days,
All was stiff and stark;
Knee-deep snows choked all the ways,
In the sky no spark;
Firm-braced I sought my ancient woods,
Struggling through the drifted roads;
The whited desert knew me not,
Snow-ridges masked each darling spot;
The Summer dells, by genius haunted,
One arctic moon had disenchanted.
All the sweet secrets therein hid
By Fancy ghastly spells undid.
Eldest mason, Frost, had piled,
With wicked ingenuity,
Swift cathedrals in the wild;
The piny hosts were sheeted ghosts
In the star-lit minster aisled.
I found no joy: the icy wind
Might rule the forest to his mind.
Who would freeze in frozen brakes?
Back to books and sheltered home,
And wood-fire flickering on the walls,
To hear, when 'mid our talk and games,
Without the baffled north-wind calls.
But soft! a sultry morning breaks;
The cowslips make the brown brook gay;
A happier hour, a longer day.
Now the sun leads in the May,
Now desire of action wakes,
And the wish to roam.

INTERVIEW WITH THE FIRST KING OF SIAM.

Presently there came a messenger to say that the King was ready for us. And so we walked on between the sentries, who saluted us with military exactness, and between the stately halls that ran on either hand, until a large, closed gateway barred our way. Swinging open as we stood before him, the gates closed silently behind us, and we found ourselves in the august presence of "Rex Supremus Siamensium." It might almost have been "the good Haroun Alraschid" and "the great pavilion of the Caliphat in inmost Bagdat" that we had come to, it was so imposing a scene, and so characteristically Oriental. What I had read of in Arabian Nights, and hardly thought was possible except in such romantic stories, seemed to be realized. Here was a King worth seeing, and a real King, with a real crown on, and with real pomp of royalty about him. I think that every American who goes abroad has a more or less distinct sense of being defrauded of his just rights when, in Paris or Berlin, for example, he goes out to see the King or Emperor, and is shown a plainly dressed man driving quietly and almost undistinguished among the throng of carriages. We feel that this is not at all what we came for, nor what we had been led to expect when, as schoolboys, we read about imperial magnificence and regal splendor, and the opulence of the "crowned heads." The crowned head might have passed before our very eyes and we would not have known it if we had not been told. Not so in Bangkok. This was "a goodly king" indeed. And all the circumstances of time and place seemed to be so managed as to intensify the singular charm and beauty of the scene.

We stood in a large court, paved with broad, smooth slabs of marble, and open to the sky, which was beginning to be rosy with the sunset. All about us were magnificent palace buildings, with shining white walls, and with roofs of gleaming green and gold. Broad avenues, with the same marble pavement, led in various directions to the temples and the audience halls. Here and there the dazzling whiteness of the buildings and the pavement was relieved by a little dark tropical foliage; and as the sunset grew more ruddy every instant,

"A sudden splendor from behind
Flushed all the leaves with rich gold-green,"

and tinged the whole bright court with just the necessary warmth of color. There was the most perfect stillness, broken only by the sound of our footsteps on the marble, and, except ourselves, not a creature was moving. Here and there, singly or in groups, about the spacious court, prostrate, with faces on the stone, in motionless and obsequious reverence, as if they were in the presence of a god and not of a man, groveled the subjects of the mighty sovereign into whose presence we were approaching. It was hard for the stoutest democrat to resist a momentary feeling of sympathy with such universal awe; and to remember that after all, as *Hamlet* says, a "king is a thing—of nothing." So contagious is the obsequiousness of a royal court, and so admirably effective was the arrangement of the whole scene.

The group toward which we were advancing was a good way in front of the gateway by which we had entered. There was a crouching sword-bearer, holding upright a long sword in a heavily embossed golden scabbard. There were other attendants, holding jewel-cases or elegant betel-nut boxes—all prostrate. There were others still ready to crawl off in obedience to orders, on whatever errands might be necessary. There were three or four very beautiful little children, the King's sons, kneeling behind their father, and shining with jeweled gold which hung about their naked bodies. More in front there crouched a servant holding high a splendid golden canopy, beneath which stood the King. He wore a grass-cloth jacket, loosely buttoned with diamonds, and a rich silken scarf, which, wound about the waist, hung gracefully to his knees. Below this was an unadorned exposure of bare shins, and his feet were loosely slippered. But on his head he wore a cap or crown that fairly blazed with brilliant gems, some of them of great size and costly value. There was not wanting in his manner a good deal of natural dignity, although it was constrained and embarrassed. It was in marked contrast with the cheerful and unceremonious freedom of the second king. He seemed burdened with the care of Government and saddened with anxiety, and as if he knew his share of the uneasiness of "the head that wears a crown."

He stood in conversation with us for a few moments, and then led the way to a little portico in the Chinese style of architecture, where we sat through an hour of talk and drink and jewelry, mixed in pretty equal proportions. For there were some details of business in connection with the treaty that required to be talked over. And there were sentiments of international amity to be proposed and drunk after the Occidental fashion. And there were the magnificent royal diamonds and other gems to be produced for our admiring inspection—great emeralds of a more vivid green than the dark tropical foliage, and rubies and all various treasures which the Indian mines afford, till the place shone before our eyes, thicker

"With jewels than the sward with drops of dew,
When all night long a cloud clings to the hill,
And with the dawn ascending lets the day
Strike where it clung: so thickly shone the gems."

All the while the nobles were squatting or lying on the floor, and the children were playing in a subdued and quiet way at the King's feet. Somehow the beauty of these little children seemed to me very remarkable. As they grow older they grow lean and wrinkled and ugly. But while they are children they are pretty "as a picture"—as some of those pictures, for example, in the Italian galleries. Going quite innocent of clothing, they are very straight and plump in figure, and unhindered in their grace of motion. And they used to bear themselves with a simple and modest dignity that was very winning. They have the soft and lustrous eyes, the shining teeth, (as yet unstained by betel-nut) the pleasant voices, which are the birthright of the children of the tropics. In default of clothes, they are stained all over with turmeric, which makes their skin a lively yellow, and furnishes a shade of contrast for the deeper color of the gold which hangs around their necks and arms. I used to compare them, to their great advantage, with the Chinese children. It is said that in some parts of China, when a child is weaned, the first animal food that is given him must be a goose's head, in the hope that he may thus acquire the haughty and dignified bearing of that noble bird. And I used to think that this had been successful to the utmost limit of their ambition in acquiring the coveted style. From a very tender age the Chinese child is ludicrous. But these little children of the King, like all the children of the Siamese nobility, were patterned after a different ideal. Partly, no doubt, the contrast of their freedom with the reptile attitude of all the grown-up people in the presence of the King, made them seem manlier and nobler. But it is certain that the picturesque group that filled the portico where we were sitting, would have lacked much of its charm and beauty if the little folks had not been present. Playing, unhindered by the fear of royal dignity, and unembarrassed by the ceremonious stiffness of a royal audience, while the nobles crouched like beasts, and crawled like snakes around us, their presence supplied that "touch of nature" which made us all, of whatsoever race or rank or language, "kin."—*Hours at Home for May.*

DEFENCE OF BLUE-BEARD.—If Blue-Beard did make such summary work with his wives, he must have had the sense to choose only Statiros for the companions of his softer hours. But did he kill them and cut them up, and place their precious limbs in a room of his own house? The tale is full of contradictions, and ought not to be lightly accepted. Is it probable—nay, is it possible—that he would have been able to provide himself with so rapid a succession of wives, all selected from the first families, too, had there been anything mysterious in the sudden deaths of the ladies at periods so brief after their nuptials had been celebrated? Would not the parents of any young lady whose hand he sought have felt it to be their duty to hint something about the extraordinary fatality that waited on the occupants of one-half his couch? Some of them would have gone even further, and have spoken right out on the subject, and flatly have refused to entertain proposals for the hand of Fatima, or Shireen, or Zuleika, or Amina, until the Blue Chamber should have been fully opened to public inspection. Surely all parents are not so ready to marry their daughters as to wed them to certain and sudden death? Nor can it be supposed that all young ladies are prepared to marry a man who not only has the usual skeleton in his house, but a houseful of skeletons. It is impossible to believe that, if Blue-Beard did divorce himself from his wives so truculently, he would have kept their remains in the place where he lived, and to which he was in the habit of bringing a new wife almost as often as Scheherezade's Sultan of the Indies took one. He would have refrained from preserving on the premises the evidence of extraordinary crime, and would have given the ladies Christian burial,—privately, to be sure, but decently, and with due regard for his own safety. He must have known that some one of the ladies would stumble upon the Blue Chamber, even if she had never heard of it,—and then there would have been no such thing as keeping the matter out of the newspapers. It would have been in the *Levant Herald* in a week, and the Turkish police would have been on his track, and he would have come to grief, to the joy of all good citizens. Nor is it possible to believe that, on leaving home, he should have given the keys of all his rooms to his wife at the time, with the express permission to make use of them all but one; for he had been married too often not to have learned that all sense of the grace involved in the permission would have been lost in the thought of the prohibition, and that the Blue Chamber was as good as opened from the instant he had morally sealed it against the lady's visits. No; he would have sent the mysterious key to some mercantile friend, with the request that it might be placed in his iron safe, under one of Hobbs' best locks. An honorable man, he would have scorned to place temptation so pointedly before the wife to whom he was so fondly attached; and a prudent man, he would have avoided all mention even of the existence of the key, so that, when Mrs. Blue-Beard was reminded of its existence by its absence, she would have comprehended the delicacy of her lord's conduct, and appreciated it. They would have lived happily ever afterward, and a sad story would have been lost to the annals of romance. Without being too sanguine, we think Blue-Beard's married life was a far better one than appears in the popular accounts. He was an admirer of the sex, and he was in search of the ideal woman,—a sort of Oriental Cœlebs, who would be content with nothing short of perfection; and how was he to know, save through comparison, who the perfect woman was? And how could he compare ladies, or proceed inductively toward the establishment of his end, without making many experiments? He was a practical philosopher, and applied the Baconian procedure, as it is generally called, to the grand matter of matrimony. Circumstances favored him, and out of these came all the scandal that has ever since clung to his name, and made him the very impersonation of a wife-killer,—so much so, that HENRY VIII. is known, and in spite of Mr. FROUDE's labors ever will be known, as "the royal Blue-Beard," to the serious injury of the fame of the unlucky Mussulman. As to that last affair of "the magnificent three-tailed bashaw," which closed so tragically for him, and brought his course of experimental philosophy to so sudden an end, it has been grossly misrepresented; and the misrepresentations has endured because he was not alive to tell his own tale. His version of the business is wanting; but we are able, from various hints that floated in society, to piece out something like the truth. Blue-Beard was the victim of a plot formed against his life, honor and property, by Fatimi, his wife, and her sister Anne, to which the brothers of those ladies and the first lover of Fatima—whom she had jilted to marry the rich Turk—were parties. Sister Anne was angry with him because he preferred Fatima to herself. He was murdered in broad day, as a consequence of this domestic conspiracy; and Fatima, in whose favor he had made a will, came into possession of all his estates and persons, and married Ismael, or whatever the gentleman's name may have been. Proceedings so bloody required some explanation, and hence the Blue Chamber and its horrors, which the authorities believed to be a true bill, or affected so to believe; and with so much property in possession, and having afforded evidence that they did not stand upon ceremony with their enemies, the conspirators were strong enough to maintain their social position. The East is the land of violence; and if governments there were to take up and prosecute to completion every outrage that is perpetrated, they would have no time to commit outrages for their own benefit. The ample means which Fatima was mistress of made it easy for her to bribe the Grand Vizier, and so the transaction was hushed up, and the guilty parties lived most correctly, and Blue-Beard lay in his bloody tomb, sleeping with his wives—all but one of them—the victim of misplaced confidence.—*Atlantic Monthly for May.*

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

Disasters of the Overflow in Louisiana.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, April 14.

Three years in succession Lower Louisiana has been subjected to the calamity of inundation. For three consecutive years the most fertile portions of the State, and what was formerly the richest portion, has been desolated. Such a series of misfortunes, coming immediately after the sufferings and losses of a protracted war, would be enough to shake the faith of the most hopeful, and weaken the resolution of the most persevering community in the world. Notwithstanding the extraordinary visitations of 1865 and 1866, the people of the riparian parishes commenced this year with something like anticipation that they would be able, at last, to overcome the watery enemy, and to resuscitate their shattered fortunes. It was scarcely in the nature of things to expect another overflow this year. Three successive floods have rarely, if ever, occurred; or, if they have occurred, the levees were, at least, a partial protection. But these hopeful calculations have been disappointed. The surging waters precipitated upon us from above have seemed to be more resistless than ever, and to pour upon the lowlands even a greater flood than the deluges which made the last two years so memorably calamitous. The levees which, at great expense, and with no small expenditure of energy, were at last constructed, have proved almost everywhere inadequate to bear the weight of the domineering waters. At a dozen different points from the Arkansas line to New-Orleans, they have given way, and made a passage for the water, through which it has spread over almost the whole of the alluvial country. So far, we believe, the Red River country is safe, and, with a good season, a fair crop will be made in that part of the State. But much of Carroll, and almost the whole of Tensas, Madison and Concordia are under water. It is still hoped that the water may run off from that section in time to permit the planting of a corn crop and of a partial crop of cotton. But even this reliance may fail if the May and June rise should equal that of the Spring.

The crevasse in the great Point Coupee levee produces even wider desolation and ruin. Through this opening the water finds its way over the greater portion of nine parishes, and overflows almost the whole of the country between the Mississippi and the Atchafalaya, and it is not only the crops that are ruined, but houses are swept away, cattle are drowned, and even human life is endangered.

Letter from Gov. Throckmorton, of Texas—He Urges Prompt Acceptance of the Terms of the Military Bill.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* of the 12th inst. publishes a long private letter from Gov. THROCKMORTON, in which he says he still adheres to the opinion he expressed soon after the passage of the Military Bill, that there should be no hesitation on the part of the Southern people in conforming to the conditions imposed. He says: "While we feel that the law is unjust and harsh, and that there is no good reason why it should have been so severe, and that, without any desire on the part of the white race, it may prove of great injury to the blacks, yet it presents a plan of adjustment, and, however onerous, we should not fail to avail ourselves of its provisions and do the best we can to restore peace and prosperity. Those of us who are disfranchised can well afford to submit to such denial of the privileges of freemen if it will be the means of bringing quiet, good order and fraternal accord to the country. If such sacrifice will be the means of relieving the country from military rule, of restoring the sacred right of trial by jury in the Courts unawed by bayonets, and aid in restoring our countrymen to their native land who now wander in exile, it should be cheerfully made; and I can conceive of no more worthy sacrifice that a patriotic heart can make."

He then alluded to the advantages to be gained and the evils probably to be avoided by promptly accepting the terms proposed, by which, he says, they will lay the foundation for future restoration to perfect equality with the other States of the Union; and place themselves in a condition to "aid the great patriotic masses of the nation in restoring the Government to its original purity, and once more making it the pride and glory of every American heart wherever found, in whatever clime or section." By thus complying they would no more express their approval of the law than they did when they complied with the terms of the President's Proclamation by abolishing slavery and repudiating their public debt. Having lost the prize for which they fought, they made that sacrifice as an earnest of their desire to be restored to their rights in the Union. There was no sacrifice of honor involved then—there is none now.

Of the rejection of the Constitutional Amendment he says: "When we were called upon voluntarily to adopt the Constitutional Amendment, it was different. The manner of submitting that proposition by Congress indicated that the Constitution was to be amended in accordance with the spirit that created it, and that the States were to act free and untrameled, unbiased by the prospect of increased power or gain, and uninfluenced by fear."

After referring to the moral courage and fortitude shown by the people of the South in the past, he says they are now called upon to exhibit these virtues in the most eminent degree, and under circumstances where it is more difficult than amid the excitements of the battle-field. On this point he explains himself more fully, as follows:

"When a great and gallant people are conquered and overcome, when they are oppressed and spurned, and their very misfortunes are heaped upon them as crimes, and every means used to make them the instruments of their own torture and humiliation, it requires the loftiest courage to overcome the animosities and prejudices of the popular heart, and to combat the terrible surroundings of an outraged public sentiment. Yet all this is demanded of us by the highest considerations that ever appealed to the understandings of men. It can only be accomplished by the most enlightened patriotism, guided by reason and untainted by selfishness.

I feel an abiding confidence that the people of Texas will not falter, or prove indifferent. Every citizen of the State, however exalted or humble his sphere, should feel that his country demands of him prudent and efficient service, and that his services may be more potent for good now than at any future period. Every one who is entitled should register and vote at the proper time, and those who are disfranchised should encourage others that are not. The best and wisest men, who are allowed to sit, should be selected for members to the Convention. No impediment should be thrown in the way of the newly enfranchised class, but every reasonable means and encouragement should be extended to them in order that they may enjoy without hindrance their new privileges. They are in no wise responsible for the present state of things, and should this extraordinary enlargement of the right of suffrage tend to the destruction of republican institutions or to the demoralization and ruin of the blacks, they are not responsible. Hereafter they are to be to the people of the South an element of political power and strength, if wisely and properly treated. Therefore it is to be earnestly desired that all proper means should be used to direct these people to an intelligent and wise use of the high privilege conferred.

I am in correspondence with the military authorities upon the subject of inaugurating the details of reorganization, and have tendered the cooperation of the civil authorities of the State in the execution of the law. I have invited attention to the necessity of having defined and promulgated the class of persons heretofore holding office who are excluded—that is, to what extent the terms "Executive and Judicial officers" goes, &c. I shall make use of every means to aid those who are charged with the execution of the law, and, at the same time, endeavor to possess myself of information necessary to enable the people of the State to act intelligently. I have an assurance from Major-Gen. GRIFFIN that he will spare no pains to have a full and complete registry of all the legal voters in the State.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
J. W. THROCKMORTON.

Marmaduke Johnson, R. T. Daniels and Others Advising the Negroes.

The Richmond papers of Tuesday have reports of what they call a meeting of the "colored population," which was held in that city on the preceding evening. Among the audience, they say, were many respectable colored men and many leading citizens. Social equality ruled the hour, and side by side with one of Virginia's most talented Senators was noticed a negro of the deepest dye. The following colored men, all of whom are well known to the citizens, formed the Committee of Reception and Introduction: SOLON JOHNSON, WYATT LEWIS, HENRY BALDWIN, CHARLES CARTER and EDWIN BRAXTON.

SOLON JOHNSON stepped forward and said:

GENTLEMEN: I take pleasure in introducing to you, and asking your kind attention this evening, to the gentlemen who stands beside me. It has been insinuated, but I trample upon the insinuation, that these gentlemen were brought here to supersede another party; but I think it is only fair that you should hear the other side, and for this purpose I introduce to you Mr. TRAVIS DANIEL.

Mr. DANIEL warned his hearers against demagogues, and was followed by Col. MARMADUKE JOHNSON. The Colonel was frequently interrupted, as the following extract from the report of his speech shows:

Some may say that I am lowering myself, eating dirt; that I am a "submissionist" for accepting the invitation; but that kind of oratory is played out with me. [Cries of "Good," and applause.] I was called so before the war, when I canvassed the State from the mountains to the sea to preserve the Union, and was branded as a traitor and a submissionist. But whether in the capacity of a private citizen or as a public man, when I see the gloom and despondency prevailing throughout our land; when our people, white and black are threatened with starvation; when I hear the shrieks of the widow and orphan, I can see no more honorable course than to endeavor to bring back Virginia into the Union, and make her what she always was, the brightest star in the political firmament. [Applause.] You are domiciled in Virginia; your interests are in Virginia, and your occupation is in Virginia. Now do you wish to make the white inhabitants of Virginia your enemies or your friends? [Cries of "friends, friends." A voice "Are you a Republican?"] Mr. JOHNSON—Whose voice is that? [No answer.] Whenever I throw a rock in the dark and hear a dog howl, I'm pretty sure I've hit him. [Tremendous applause.] I do not know who my friend is who interrupted me, but upon the banks of the Rapidan and the Rappahannock, the James, the Potomac and the Shenandoah, through all the broad fields up to Gettysburgh, I bared my bosom in defence of the peace and liberty of Virginia, but when, after stacking our arms at Appomattox, when Gen. LEE himself acknowledged that we were defeated, I think it my duty to endeavor to restore the peace and liberties of Virginia. I propose, therefore, to take the act of Congress, and in good faith to carry it into execution, and let you enjoy whatever rights that bill gives you. Will you then live on terms of peace with the white people? [Yes, yes!] Why is it? [A voice, "Because we want equality."] I have said that the whites are willing to cede you all the rights guaranteed by that bill. Why is it, then, that HUNNICUTT is getting up throughout the State an organization to create opposition between the whites and the blacks? [Cries of "Union;" "That ain't so."] What is he doing, then? [A voice: "Securing us political equality."] Does not the bill give you political equality? I proclaim here to-night that I favor carrying out that bill in good faith. What is the object of the organization? [A voice: "To give us peace."] Haven't you got peace? Have you heard of any meetings of white men to organize against you? [A voice: "Yes; every day."]

Mr. JOHNSON.—Where?

Answer—In your Courts and everywhere.

Mr. JOHNSON—I tell you to-night, that if a war of races should ever ensue it will be you who have brought it on. When we tender you the olive-branch and say "let us live together in peace," is there either honor or manhood in secretly organized opposition?

[A Voice—Under what circumstances do you offer it?]

Mr. JOHNSON—Under the present distressing circumstances which surround us all. [Applause.]

After a war which has deluged the land in blood, I am sick of war and long for peace with all men. You must, like us, labor for your living, endeavor to acquire little homes, where you may sit under the shadow of your own vine and fig-tree, and above all, must protect your female relations from that prostitution which is so common.

Messrs. MCFARLAND and STURDIVANT followed.

Removal of Police Officers by Gen. Sickles.

The material portion of Gen. SICKLES' order, dated April 10, removing certain officials at Wilmington, N. C., is as follows:

It appearing upon the report of the commanding officer of the post of Wilmington that Sergt. ALDRIDGE and Private COWAN, of the Police of Wilmington, have shown a want of discretion and judgment in the discharge of their duties, and have exhibited unnecessary and unwarrantable violence in making arrests, they are hereby removed from office. The Marshal of Wilmington, in filling these and other vacancies, will be admonished by the Post Commander to select trustworthy persons. It appearing from numerous complaints, which, upon investigation, seem to have sufficient foundation, that the organization of the Police of Wilmington, as now constituted and directed, requires modification for the purpose of insuring greater impartiality and discretion in the selection and government of the men comprising the force, it is ordered that the commanding officer of the post assume control of the Police of Wilmington; that the Marshal shall hereafter report to the Post Commander for orders, and that all removals and appointments to be made therein, shall be first submitted to these headquarters through the Post Commander, with his remarks and recommendation.

Kentucky Politics—Letter from Senator Garret Davis.

Hon. GARRET DAVIS, United States Senator from Kentucky, has written a long letter defining his position with reference to State and national politics. The letter, which is addressed to the Louisville *Democrat*, explains his reasons for thinking that the course of the Democratic leaders and Conventions in Kentucky have made the organization of a third party a necessity—the present party being in effect an organization of secessionists, who nominate persons sympathizing with secession for office, to the exclusion of Union men. Mr. DAVIS, however, while advocating the organization of this third party, announces that he does not intend to attach himself to it, nor to any other party; in relation to all parties and measures, he will in the future act as far as is possible for the greatest good of the country. The remainder of his letter is devoted to a discussion of national politics, and urges the union of all true men in the State to defeat radicalism.

Fourth Military District Orders from Gen. Ord.

Gen. ORD, commanding the Fourth Military District, issued an order on the 5th inst., transferring his headquarters from Little Rock, Ark., to Vicksburgh, Miss., and announcing that all orders heretofore issued will continue in force in the District until revoked or changed by competent authority.

On the 6th inst. Gen. ORD issued his third general order, dividing the Third District into the subdistricts of Arkansas and Mississippi, the former under command of Col. C. H. SMITH, of the Twenty-eighth United States Infantry, with headquarters at Little Rock, and the latter under command of Brevet Maj.-Gen. A. C. GILEM, Colonel of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, with headquarters at Vicksburgh. The order also contains directions to the commanding officers of the various posts, &c.

Gov. Vance's Pardon.

The Statesville (N. C.) *American* gives the following explanation of the manner in which Gov. VANCE's pardon was secured:

"A Northern Methodist minister engaged in preaching to the freedmen, was going South on the line of railroads, got out of funds, and not being able to pay his fare, was by the conductors ejected from the cars. Finding his way to Charlotte, he called on Gov. VANCE for assistance, who, after questioning him, became satisfied that, although an enthusiast, his intentions were good, and furnished him with a recommendation and request to Col. WM. JOHNSON, President of the South Carolina Railroad, to pass him to Columbia, which was done, and the same letter from Gov. VANCE passed him over all the roads, free, to Mobile. In the course of time the minister reached Washington City, and forthwith engaged in an effort to secure a pardon for his benefactor, which was successful, and last week he communicated the welcome intelligence to Gov. VANCE."

Maryland Politics—Radical State Convention Called.

The Republican Union State Central Committee of Maryland held a meeting in Baltimore on Wednesday, 17th inst., and unanimously adopted resolutions requesting all male citizens of the State who are opposed to the organized conspiracy about to assemble at Annapolis on the 8th day of May, to elect delegates to a State Convention to be held in Baltimore on Thursday, May 14. The object of the proposed Convention is declared to be to take into consideration the present condition of political affairs in the State, and to deliberate upon the best method of guaranteeing to the people a republican form of government; and all loyal citizens, without regard to past political differences, race or color, who subscribe to the doctrine of the Republican Union Party are invited to participate.

Another Appeal from Ex-Gov. Brown.

Ex-Gov. JOSEPH E. BROWN, of Georgia, in his letter accepting the invitation to speak in Savannah, said: "It is hard to overestimate the magnitude and importance of the issue of action or non-action soon to be determined by the people of Georgia. If a majority should vote against a Convention and refuse to accept the terms prescribed by Congress, no one can tell the extent of the misfortunes and miseries that will follow. The only safe course left us, is to reconstruct the State Government in accordance with the acts of Congress, and return to the Union as soon as possible."

Letter from Ex-Gov. Perry, of South Carolina.

Ex-Gov. B. F. PERRY, of South Carolina, has written a second letter, in which he appeals to the Southern people to vote against holding a Convention, telling them that "threats to the many and bribes to a few is the policy adopted for radicalizing the Southern States." He takes courage from the result of the election in Connecticut, and says the reaction there commenced will sooner or later sweep over the whole Northwest and the Middle States, and then they "will be restored to their rights in the Union with honor unsullied and the right of suffrage unchanged."

Alexander H. Stephens.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* has the following paragraph:

Hon. A. H. STEPHENS arrived in the city Sunday evening. He is in feeble health, and is called here on professional duties. We enjoyed a brief conversation with him on political affairs, but do not feel at liberty to report it. We will say this much—we are confirmed in the course which we have marked out, or rather which honor has marked out for us to follow.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

At a meeting of citizens of Caddo District, La., on the 4th instant, at which Judge WEEMS presided, a resolution was adopted declaring that they will act under the Military Bill and its Supplement in good faith, and do all in their power to reorganize under their provisions. A letter from Hon. GEORGE WILLIAMSON, United States Senator-elect, was read, in which, after recommending acceptance of the terms of the Military Bill, he urged them to "advise" the negroes, saying: "They will be true to us if we are just and honest with them. Let us then rise superior to the prejudices of our lives and the antipathies of race, and go to work among these people, elevate them into useful citizens, contributing by their labor to the wealth of the country, assisting by their brawny arms in maintaining their rights, and helping us by the ballot to defeat the Radical Party which unjustly taxes them and us to put money in its own pocket. The more intelligent of them can be made to understand how a tax on cotton which they produce, and protective tariff on articles which they consume, is money taken from them and given to New-England. If we do not intend to expatriate ourselves, we must act, and act at once with these people, for I consider the question is now practically presented to us whether we, or a Yankee faction, backed by deluded negroes, shall be the dominant race in the South. If we fail to act under these iniquitous bills, our domination as a race ceases. If we act promptly, wisely and justly, we can defy the Radical intriguers among us, and perhaps again become a great and prosperous people."

Hon. DAVID G. BURNETT, Senator elect from Texas, has addressed a letter to the people of his State, advising acceptance of the terms of the military bill, and making the following suggestion: "Let each one of us use all proper means to instruct our newly-constituted voters of African descent in their duties to themselves and to the country, and thus rescue them from the wiles of pretended friends and low demagogues, who will seek to use them for their own political advantage, or, more iniquitously, to gratify a long cherished hatred to the South in its length and breadth. Teach these ill-informed and lately inducted politicians that their best interests are identical with ours; that they are Southerners by birth, by residence, in person, in property, and in territorial prosperity. These are serious truths, and easy to be comprehended. Impress them on their minds by plain facts and cogent arguments."

The Little Rock (Ark.) *Gazette* says the removal of headquarters of the Fourth Military District to Vicksburgh is a source of considerable regret to the citizens of Little Rock, and it adds: "During the seven or eight months of Gen. ORD's stay among us, we have never heard him spoken of save with expressions of respect. So far as any interference with the civil authorities was concerned, the people would not have known that the military was in our midst. As the head of the Freedmen's Bureau a large portion of that time, his efforts seem to have been directed to make that institution a benefit to the planting community, such as it should be. It is entirely proper that we should give expression to the universal sentiment of the community, that his course toward them has been that of a patriotic soldier and liberal-minded gentleman; and if military rule they must endure, they have no preferences for any other officer in the service as District Commander."

At a meeting of the people of Lafourche District, La., resolutions were introduced by an Ex-Colonel in the Confederate army and adopted, inviting all citizens of the parish, without distinction of race or color, to unite in forming a political organization, whereby all persons entitled to vote shall be duly registered, with a view of complying with the acts of Congress, and declaring it to be the duty of every man, white or black, to lend his aid and influence to the attainment of this object. They also requested every one, "for the good of the State, to use every effort to bring the two races to act in concert and entire harmony, under the moral conviction that our actual interests are identical, as our future must be the same—the prosperity of the one carrying with it the benefits to the other."

A mass meeting of colored men was held in Atlanta, Ga., on the 11th inst., at which addresses were made by Col. ANDERSON, of Ohio, and others, including one colored preacher. The speakers all expressed Radical sentiments, and the freedmen, in the resolutions adopted, pledged themselves to vote only for true and loyal men, and to "brand as a traitor to all good any man who tried to buy their votes." In the course of his remarks Col. ANDERSON alluded to a colored man who made a conservative speech at Chattanooga, and on being taken to task for it at a Radical meeting the following night, said he was "so accustomed to obey, that when they told him to speak he could not help doing it."

There have been several meetings of the colored people in different portions of South Carolina recently, most of them for the purpose of effecting organizations to coöperate with the Republican Party. The Columbia *Phœnix*, which is not pleased at the fact, says the feelings and purposes of those concerned are shown to be hostile to the best interests of the people, white and colored, in the State; and adds that there are evidently some agencies at work seeking to form a discordant party among the freedmen, as opposed to the whites of the South.

"It is worthy of note," says the New-Orleans *Republican*, "that among the Registrars appointed by Major-Gen. SHERIDAN, for the Second City District, appears the name of Mr. T. C. THOMAS. Mr. THOMAS is a representative of the large and respectable class of free colored people in this city. He has passed the meridian of life, is a native of the city, has been for many years a commission broker in Exchange-alley. He is a man of irreproachable character, and his appointment proves very popular to all classes of citizens."

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Progress* says the Wilmington Republican Association repudiates the action of the late Raleigh Convention, and that they will not, under any circumstances, recognize as leaders those who cannot show a consistent Union record from first to last. It claims to have information from other portions of the State that similar sentiments animate original Union men.

The initial number of the New-Orleans *Republican* was issued April 16. It contains a liberal supply of official advertisements, but no commercial patronage had been secured.

The Greensboro (N. C.) *Union Register*, editorially and in its correspondence, expresses disapproval of the recent Radical State Convention at Raleigh.

The Registrars in New-Orleans, appointed by command of Gen. SHERIDAN, have taken their oaths of office, and are now duly commissioned for the exercise of their duties.

The Huntsville *Independent* says application has been made to Gen. POPE to have all the present officers of Madison County, Ala., removed.

There are at present ten Republican clubs in New-Orleans, one for each Ward, except the Eleventh. They hold weekly meetings.

Judge BUSTEED was announced to address a Union Republican meeting which was to be held at Selma, Ala., April 13.

A municipal election was held in Tuscumbia, Ala., the other day, at which the negroes voted, and aided in reelecting the old board of officers.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

The Danville (Va.) *Times* says: "From the best information we can gather, we should say the tobacco crop of Pittsylvania County this year is at least 5,000,000 pounds, and the crop of Halifax 6,000,000 pounds. Some would put the average price at $20 per hundred, some at $25, while others might estimate it still higher—we mean now the crop of this county. But at the lowest calculation it will bring $1,000,000. The crop of Halifax will not average as much, perhaps, by $5 in the hundred as that of Pittsylvania, while the crop of Caswell, estimated at about 4,000,000 pounds, may average $5 more than that of either of the above-named counties. Of one thing we feel assured, and that is, the tobacco crop of the five counties immediately round Danville will bring a great deal of money."

The cars of the Pacific Railroad are now running 305 miles west of Omaha, and the work of grading and laying rails has recommenced. The Rocky Mountains will be reached this summer. The Company then propose to put a second force to work at Salt Lake City, building the road eastward. The distance from Sacramento to Salt Lake, along the supposed route, is about 625 miles; from Omaha to Salt Lake, 1,035. The distance from New-York to Sacramento by the railroad route is 3,129 miles, of which 1,887 have been completed, and are now in successful operation, leaving but 1,252 miles yet to be built. Studying these figures, the Salt Lake *Vidette* is confident that the road will be completed within two years.

Two horse thieves, WM. NEFF, of Lexington, Ky., and JAMES CROSBY, of Cape Girardeau, Mo., were captured in Tremont County, Iowa, a few days since, and taken to McKissack's Grove. A public meeting was called, and after deliberation they were ordered to choose death by hanging or shooting. They chose the latter, and were shot by twelve men with revolvers. Over two hundred horses, belonging to farmers, have been stolen from that county.

A married man, 30 years of age, who has been employed in a paper-mill at Paterson N. J., has created an excitement by eloping with a pretty girl of 18, also employed there. Recently the man proposed to his wife that they should keep boarders, and thus support themselves and their three children, while he allowed his wages to lie at the office. She did so, and the man thus saved money enough to set up a new establishment in Ohio, whither he fled.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* is anxious for the formation of boat clubs, which are almost unknown in Southern waters. It says that beyond a few cricket, base ball and yacht clubs, New-Orleans really has no associations for the enjoyment and promotion of manly sports.

WILLARD C. FLAGG, Secretary of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, reports that the prospects for an abundant peach crop in Southern and Central Illinois were never more promising, and this is true of all kinds of fruit in the same limits.

The Triennial Convention of the Congregational Churches in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska, was held in Chicago last week.

Five ships are to be built on the Piscataqua River this season, mostly owned by parties in Portsmouth, N. H. Several smaller vessels are now on the stocks.

North Alabama farmers are planting one-half to two-thirds more land in corn than cotton. The protracted wet weather in March greatly retarded plantation work.

The disinterment of Federal dead for reburial in the Nashville National Cemetery is proceeding at Carthage, Tenn. About two hundred remains have been exhumed.

An Agricultural Society is proposed in California, to loan men who have not enough to establish themselves in the business of farming, a sufficient sum to enable them to make a commencement.

The National banks in Detroit have paid a State tax, imposed by the last Michigan Legislature, under protest.

Arresting dishonest servant girls is at present the engrossing pursuit of the Detroit police, judging from the local papers.

A hydrographical and topographical survey of the St. Clair river and its shores is being made by Col. REYNOLDS.

The Ohio Penitentiary has 966 convicts, being more than have been confined there at any previous time since the breaking out of the war, in 1861.

An iron mine is about being opened in the northern section of Bernard's Township, Somerset County, N. J.

April 26 will be observed as a day of thanksgiving by the Odd Fellows throughout the country.

Much is being done in Cincinnati in the way of building and repairing houses.

Minnesota is the mother of the Mississippi, but her climate is dry.

The hotels in Bangor, Me., have closed their [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 21, 1867.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have dispatches to last evening by Ocean Telegraph. It is stated that Prussia has sent a strong note to the French Government, asking for an explanation of the military preparations it has set on foot.

It is also stated that the other Great Powers have proposed to France and Prussia a plan of settlement by which war may be avoided. This has been accepted by NAPOLEON, but Prussia had not yet replied.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. SUMNER offered a preamble and resolution, setting forth that notwithstanding the withdrawal of the foreign enemy from Mexico that country continues to be convulsed by a bloody war, and that it is proper for the Government of the United States, acting in the interests of humanity and civilization, to tender its services as mediator between the contending factions. Mr. HENDERSON gave notice of a substitute providing for the intervention of our Government in Mexican affairs, when MAXIMILIAN shall signify his willingness to withdraw from the country. The resolution and substitute were laid on the table. Mr. COLE introduced a resolution proposing mediation on the part of the United States between Prussia and France on the Luxemburg question. The resolution goes over for consideration. The hour of adjourning *sine die* was postponed, and an Executive Session held last evening to consider nominations. At 9 o'clock the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill providing for an increase of fare on the New-York Central Railroad was laid on the table, by a vote of yeas, 16; nays, 9. The bill amending the Metropolitan Excise Law was ordered to a third reading. The following bills were passed: increasing the compensation for the care and education of deaf mutes; incorporating the Eighth Regiment Association of New-York; for a bridge over the Mohawk River at St. Johnsville; for the relief of the Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company; amending the charter of the City of Oswego, relative to the cleaning of streets; confirming the action of the New-York Common Council relative to a pier belonging to the Ryedorf estate; amending the State Militia Law, in regard to the enrolment of the members thereof.

The following bills were passed in the Assembly: To provide for the incorporation of stage companies outside of New-York; the report of the Conference Committee on the Supply Bill was agreed to; to improve Fulton-avenue and other streets in Brooklyn; to incorporate the Fire Proof Protective Company; to incorporate the Jerome Park Villa Site and Improvement Company; to incorporate the Rensselaer Union Monumental Association; Mr. WILBER reported the New-York County tax levy, and the House proceeded to consider the same in Committee of the Whole. Without making amendments the bill was ordered to a third reading, the rules suspended and the bill passed by a vote of 82 to 2.

GENERAL NEWS.

On Monday FRANKLIN HAZLEWOOD, an old man and a cripple, who lives in the vicinity of the little town of Bedford, Trimble County, Ky., reported to Gen. SIDNEY BURBANK, Commandant of the Military District of Kentucky, that on last Friday, about dark, three men, with their faces blackened, came to his residence and seized him and his two eldest boys, youths of sixteen and eighteen years, took them a short distance from the house, tied them up and whipped them most unmercifully with cowhides. After whipping the old man and his sons until they were almost dead, the men returned to the house, ordered Mrs. HAZLEWOOD and the children out of the house, a log cabin, threw the cabin down and broke up the furniture. Just before they left they warned the old man to leave that part of the country before the next Monday night or they would kill him. HAZLEWOOD claims that the treatment was on account of his Unionism.

Large numbers of troops are being sent out to the plains to participate in the campaign against the Indians. It is reported that there will be 20,000 soldiers on the frontier this Summer, commanded by officers who have distinguished themselves during the war. Among the commanders are Gens. HANCOCK, A. J. SMITH, CUSTER and SIBLEY. Traders who have recently arrived from the Indian country report that the various tribes are preparing for a vigorous warfare against the whites.

Mayor WILSTACH, of Cincinnati, delivered his first message to the City Council on Friday. The net receipts of the city for the year ending March 1, 1867, were $2,738,735, the expenditures $2,471,355, leaving a balance in the treasury of $262,380. The debt of the city is $2,279,800, and the assets $10,389,663. The deaths from all causes for the year ending Feb. 28, were 5,994, of which 2,033 were from cholera.

Major TRACEY, of the Freedmen's Bureau, in Mobile, has issued an order in regard to colored people riding in the street cars. He tells them to be quiet and proceed in an orderly and legal manner, and says that every effort will be made to have their rights secured and established as soon as practicable. The Mobile papers publish and commend the order.

St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church at Beltsville, Md., was entirely consumed by fire on Friday morning. The fire caught from the stove, which had been heated preparatory to Good-Friday services. The building was constructed of spruce pine, which made an intensely hot fire, entirely melting the stove and the church bell.

The New-York and Erie Elevator, at Buffalo, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The building was valued at $[illegible]000, and only insured for $58,000. It contained [illegible] bushels of oats, corn and rye, valued at [illegible]35,000. Three men were killed at the fire by the falling of a wall.

The French iron steamer *Darien*, which was seized by the Custom-House officers at New-Orleans, last week, for alleged smuggling of cigars, was released on Monday, on the agents giving bonds in $15,000. The *Darien* had 75,000 cigars on board, which were not included in her manifesto.

BENJAMIN HOGAN, charged with shooting some men in Babylon, in the Pennsylvania oil regions, last Summer, was arrested at Saratoga on Friday by an Officer, who has been a week looking for him. A large reward was offered for his arrest

Mr. J. F. HEDGES, of Girard, Ill., was robbed of $15,475, on Friday night last, while on the cars between Chicago and Springfield. It is believed that chloroform was administered to him by the thief who secured the money.

A great fire in the woods between Edgartown and Holmes' Hole commenced Friday noon, and burned until 2 o'clock next morning, overrunning an extent of five or six miles. It was put out by back fires.

A colored woman named ELLA GARVIN was arrested in Memphis, yesterday, charged with having poisoned three negroes, by giving them arsenic mixed with flour.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* has been materially reduced in size. It announces, however, that it was never in a more prosperous condition.

LOCAL NEWS.

One of the most fiendish outrages on record was perpetrated on Friday night last upon the person of a young girl named LIZZIE SMITH who, while going from Jersey City to Hudson City, between 10 and 11 o'clock, was set upon by fifteen or twenty ruffians, who carried her to a secluded spot and there in turn violated her person. Her outcries finally attracted the attention of the Police, who came to her rescue, when the ruffians fled. Three of them, named JOHN A. DONNELLY, JAMES BRANNAN, and HENRY DEMOTT have been arrested and identified by their victim.

GEO. LAMAY, a driver of one of the Fifth-avenue stages, was arrested yesterday for appropriating to himself a reticule containing jewelry, valued at $1,000, which was carelessly left in the stage by Mrs. FERDINAND ZOGBAUM, on the 16th of September last. LAMAY has recently separated from his wife, with whom he quarrelled, and who exposed the theft out of revenge. The property was disposed of to a Broadway diamond broker and has been recovered.

A party of New-York gentlemen have leased the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad for a term of thirty years, and will at once add new boats and rolling stock, to make this a first-class competing line as against the Camden and Amboy Railroad. They have organized as the "New-York and Philadelphia Transportation Company."

JOSEPH JOHNSON and GEO. E. MURRAY, the persons charged with the assault upon ALPHEUS D. DUBOIS, Principal of Grammar-school No. 36, on Monday last, had a preliminary examination yesterday before Justice SHANDLEY, who committed them both for trial without bail.

The examining Committee appointed by the General Term of the Supreme Court on the admission of applicants to the Bar will make their report at the opening of the Court on Monday, at 10:30 o'clock. The class which has been examined numbers between 70 and 80.

The international racket match for £1,000, between WILLIAM GRAY and FREDERICK FOULKES, the champion players of Great Britain and America, commences on the 22d inst., at the New-York Club Racket Court, on Thirteenth-street, at 2 P. M.

The total number of deaths in this City, inclusive of those at the public institutions, for the week ending at noon yesterday, was 406, a decrease of one compared with the number for the preceding week.

The Court of Special Sessions yesterday disposed of thirty cases, sixteen prisoners being convicted. It adjourned to Thursday of next week.

The Supreme Court, Special Term, has adjourned without day.

The general markets were rather dull on Saturday. Common flour, Spring wheat and mess pork were lower. Corn was a shade dearer. Freights quiet.

New-York Taxation—A Dark Prospect for Taxpayers.

The National, State, County and City tax levies are at length spread before the people, and a most suggestive sight they present. The 4,000,000 of people throughout the State are charged with a burden of $100,000,000—a formidable sum if every citizen were compelled to pay a proportion, but excessive when levied upon the comparatively few who are subject to taxation. The letter of Mr. HILLHOUSE to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, already more than once referred to in these columns, should be pondered by every citizen. Referring to the estimate for taxes to be levied this year, he shows that in consequence of large additional appropriations by acts already passed, and others that probably will pass, the rates must be very materially increased, or ugly deficiencies will occur.

For the purposes of the general fund it was believed that a tax of 1¼ mills would suffice, but the vast increase over the estimated appropriation necessitated a second tax of 1¼ mills, so that the expense of the State is doubled. The same ruling holds good in the other items of the schedule, the grand total, as originally reported, of 5⅛ mills being run up to the unprecedented total of 10 49-139 mills, making the State tax alone over *one per cent*. In 1857 a tax of 3 mills amply sufficed; in 1860 3 5-6 mills; in 1864 5 1-14 mills; in 1865 4 53-80 mills; in 1866 5 9-16 mills; but in 1867 we must nearly double the burden, or incur the danger of State insolvency. The State tax takes from the popular pocket $15,000,000, the under-estimated local taxes $35,000,000, and the other under-estimated draft of the Government some $50,000,000; and the major part must come from those who represent the home interest, the family and domestic men of the Commonwealth.

With these facts on record, it is provoking to read day after day of the schemes and projects to which our legislators lend the encouragement of office and give the money of the people. To call the system reckless, is to dignify a habit of systematic robbery. It passes the understanding of ordinary minds when reputable men can sit quietly in their places of trust and coolly violate every principle of public duty and personal conscience, by the furtherance of plans looking unequivocally to the plunder of the people. What guarantee is there that our taxes may not be treble rather than double their former amount? A proposition that gives—literally hands over without hope of return—to every new railway of twenty miles in length $5,000 per mile, opens the door to an infinity of debt. A more iniquitous proposal can scarcely be imagined, we were about to say, but, remembering the history of our new Court-house, perhaps the opinion should be qualified.

Eternal vigilance would not suffice to stop the current of *that* pet excuse for plunder. The building might have been erected in one year from the date of breaking ground; it has taken nine years to bring it to its present state of incompleteness. The Legislature of 1858 authorized the expenditure of $250,000 for the purposes of the builders, and even that was hesitatingly granted. But neither the legislators nor the people imagined the capacity of the drain they were creating. The itching palms of the hungry Ring have dived periodically into the pockets of the people and drawn thence successively and successfully the sums of $50,000, $300,000, $650,000, $700,000, $400,000 and $500,000. The last instalment was half a million of dollars, and the readiness with which that was granted seems to have encouraged the operators and invited a renewed attack. The original $250,000 have swollen to the princely sum of $2,700,000, and in the present year the constructors of the County Court-house have the assurance to point to its naked condition and ask one million more with which to cover it! Where the money has gone it would puzzle a conjuror to determine. The shrewd manœuvres and Napoleonic blandishments of Counsellor CRAM baffled all attempts at investigation, and the day of popular wrath has been indefinitely postponed.

The special charitable donations charged to the county are many, and in some respects excessive. In fact, their reproduction here will be all that is necessary to mark the ease with which the public purse feeds the deserving poor, at the same time that it gorges the unblushing petitioner:

Five thousand dollars for St. Francis' Hospital; $5,000 for Ladies' Union Aid Society; $5,000 for St. Joseph's Asylum; $5,000 for House of the Good Shepherd; $5,000 to the New-York Women's Medical College and Hospital for Women and Children in the City of New-York; $5,000 for the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen; $5,000 for the Ladies' Union Relief Association for Care of Indigent Soldiers and their Families; $5,000 for House of Mercy; $5,000 for the Ladies' Home Mission, Five Points; $20,000 for the Five Points House of Industry, for the erection of a Working Women's Home, on condition that the same amount be raised by private subscription within the year 1867; $1,500 for the New-York Female Assistance Society; $30,000 for the Institution of Mercy in Houston-street, on condition that the same amount is raised by private subscription within the year 1867; $10,000 for St. Bridget's School; $5,000 for St. Stephen's School, Twenty-eighth-street; $5,000 for St. Gabriel's School, Thirty-seventh-street; $5,000 for the Holy Innocents' School, Thirty-seventh-street, near Broadway. [The $30,000 asked for by the Common Council as contingent was reduced to $20,000.] Donations to the blind, $20,000, to be disbursed to the blind of the City of New-York, under the direction of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction," [reduced $10,000.]

Thirty thousand dollars are appropriated for the completion of the "Soldiers' Monument" in Greenwood. What guarantee is there that this sum will finish it? Why may not the constructors imitate their illustrious predecessors and cotemporaries of the Court-house, and defer its completion till the day of tax-paying wrath shall come? The Common Council wanted $80,000 for their "printing," but the inhuman Assemblymen cut them down to $70,000. A somewhat indefinite conception of the value of money must have crept into the head of the financier who asked an appropriation of $250,000 for "Belgian *or other new pavement;*" and he who was compelled to keep a straight countenance while asking for $85,000 "for the *completion* of the Battery improvement," deserves the attention of Mr. BARNUM. Of the vast panorama of corruption that will pass before us during the progress of the uprooting and repaving of Broadway we care not to speak; it is sufficient, meanwhile, to know that the pleasant sum of $390,817 has been appropriated for the "expenses of the Commissions."

But to what good issue do we pursue these details? Their sickening revelations, but repeat the oft-told tale of corruption, unfairness, trickery and treachery. Bowed down with the weight of debt, the people look to their representatives for relief, and are punished with yet more oppressive taxation. Only the amazing patience of the taxpayers can explain the reckless extravagance of their representatives.

The Luxemburg Difficulty—A Plan of Settlement Proposed.

The telegraphic news from Europe this morning is important, if correct. We are informed, on the authority of a Berlin dispatch dated last evening, that the other Great Powers of Europe have submitted to the consideration of France and Prussia a plan for the peaceful solution of the Luxemburg question, and that NAPOLEON has already signified his willingness to accept it. Prussia, on the other hand, has not yet replied; and if it be true, as stated in a Berlin telegram of the previous day, that Count BISMARCK has sent a "strong dispatch" to the French Government, asking the reasons for the active military preparations set on foot by NAPOLEON, this silence may be regarded as ominous of a determination to reject the propositions of the mediating Powers. The statement that the King of Prussia has sent an agent to Vienna to secure the alliance of the Emperor of Austria, would, if well founded, tend to confirm this view. The possibility of such an alliance has already been discussed in European journals, and it is known to be favored by Count BISMARCK. With Austria and all the German States to back him, the Prussian Minister might decline to enter upon any negotiations respecting Luxemburg; and as such a policy would be infinitely galling to French pride, Count BISMARCK would be very likely to pursue it, for this if for no other reason. If he feels ready to meet NAPOLEON in the field, he will not be likely to afford the Emperor the opportunity to get out of his scrape with credit.

The Berlin dispatch closes with the pleasant information that a "growing feeling" existed in the best-informed circles last evening, that the overtures of the Great Powers would be accepted by France and Prussia, and that the peace of Europe would not be disturbed. We trust that the information from which these favored circles draw such cheerful conclusions may prove to be correct. The statement has this in its favor—that, as the French Government is not well prepared for war, the Emperor will probably seize upon any opportunity that offers for a graceful withdrawal from his unfortunate demands.

Land Grants to Corporations.

The lavish manner in which Congress has bestowed public lands upon private corporations bids fair, if continued a few years longer, to deprive the Government of all that is valuable in its public domain. Whenever a corporation composed of private individuals desires to build a railroad or canal, to construct a telegraph line or a college, forthwith the matter is represented as one of national importance, and Congress is applied to for a grant of land to enable the individuals to prosecute their schemes to a successful issue. In too many cases Congress complies with the demand. The number of acres thus voted away in a single session would, if located in one place, make a full-sized State. It is a notorious fact that most of the land thus granted falls into the hands of speculators, who throw portions of it into the market, and, by disposing of a part, enormously enhance the value of the remainder. The sections retained by the Companies are always the best portions of the grant, and when settlers have improved such as they have been able to purchase, the value of the Companies' land has been doubled. The corporations are thus enriched, while neither the Government nor the public is benefitted in a corresponding degree.

This granting of public lands to private Companies is wrong, serving only to establish monopolies and to impoverish the Government. Wherever the state of the country requires railroads, canals, colleges or telegraphs to be built there they will be built in good time without the aid of Government. Private enterprise will insure the success of all such undertakings whenever the time is ripe for them. Occasionally some scheme is presented—such as the Pacific Railroad—which is deserving of the assistance of the Government. Such assistance can be given in a much more economical manner than by granting public lands. Loaning the Government credit would accomplish the object much more readily, and in the event of the Government being called upon to redeem its credit, the sale of one-half the land now granted would enable it to do so. The public domain belongs to actual settlers, present and to come, and should be reserved exclusively for them. Let private enterprises take care of themselves. When Brownsville and Jonesville desire to be connected by railroad, the enterprising citizens of those villages will build the road, provided it promises to pay. But they will not take any risk in the matter so long as Congress can be induced to insure them against pecuniary loss by giving them ten or fifteen acres of good marketable land for every dollar invested. The whole policy of the Government on the subject for years past has been improvident, and, in a broad sense, most unjust.

French Opinion on the Cession of Russian America.

The French journals exhibit less indifference than those of England to the transfer of Russian America to the United States, and pretend to discover all sorts of political mare's nests in the close alliance of the Republic with the Empire. Interpreting the treaty by recent events in Europe, and these same events in turn by the treaty, they manage to make out a very clear case of conspiracy between America and Russia to control the affairs of the whole world. Viewed in this light, they affirm, the hitherto inexplicable policy of the Czar in regard to Turkey becomes clear as day. That potentate is preparing for another war with France and England for the possession of the Bosphorus. In return for the cession of his American territory at a merely nominal price, the United States Government will permit the equipment of privateers in American ports, will supply him with formidable iron-clads and impregnable monitors, and assist in the blockade of French and English ports. Should Russia be successful and obtain possession of the coveted territory, the alliance will be still further strengthened by the cession of the Island of Cyprus to the United States. The two countries will then be in a position to domineer over the whole world, and between Russian intrigues and Republican insolence, Europe will be in a continual round of trouble. There will be no limit to the ambition of the two Powers. They will, of course, divide the world between themselves. Russia will gradually absorb all the East, and the United States will annex the whole of North and South America.

This is rather a comprehensive scheme, and we cannot but admire the brilliant imagination of the French journalist who could see all this in the simple transfer of a piece of territory by one friendly nation to another. Most of the French journals assume an unfriendly tone toward the United States, and treat the affair as an actual menace. The *Avenir National*, on the other hand, deplores the shortsightedness that has alienated the United States from France. No alliance, says that journal, is more acceptable to a European Government than that of the American Republic, and if France has lost the close alliance of sympathy that once united the two countries, the fault is her own. The Emperor of Russia has taken advantage of the unfriendly attitude of France during the late war. He expressed no sympathy with the upholders of Slavery and rebellion; he made no ungenerous use of our embarrassments, as NAPOLEON did by invading Mexico. He did all that NAPOLEON should have done, and while France and England were losing he was gaining. The *Avenir National* goes still further, and pretends to trace, in the Russian dispatches on the Eastern question, the progress of the negotiations with the United States. From the most modest and conciliatory language, it says, the Russian Government passed to the most haughty and exacting demands, until the Grand Duke, in defiance of the so-called Great Powers, had the temerity to propose a toast to the restoration of Sebastopol, and the complete reëstablishment of Russian supremacy in the East. To appreciate the present tone of the French papers, it is only necessary to recall the insolent language with which they commented upon NAPOLEON'S Mexican scheme when that project was first set on foot. France was then about to create a barrier to the growth of republican institutions in America; she was to elevate the Latin race at the expense of the Anglo-Saxon; the Old World was again to take possession of the New, and to reëstablish the good old institutions of royalty and imperialism. It is not surprising that the alliance with Russia, which they have conjured up, following immediately upon the heels of the Mexican failure, should excite unpleasant suspicions. It is not agreeable for Frenchmen to see Russia and America drawing closer together, while French soldiers are slinking back from an ill-starred expedition, in which they have gained so little glory that their Emperor hesitates to give them a public reception. We perfectly understand their feelings. Though they may exaggerate the importance and the extent of the Russo-American alliance, we do not wonder that they regret seeing the old intimacy between France and the United States giving way before a real, substantial compact with her ancient rival for supremacy in Europe.

Central and Prospect Parks.

Happily the time has passed when it was necessary to argue the wise economy of a large expenditure for the maintenance of public parks in this City. The people of Brooklyn, too, may be congratulated that they are able to boast, if not an actual park, at least an approximation which promises much for the future credit of the city.

It is understood that the care and culture hitherto bestowed upon the Central Park are to be continued, and even increased, during the season now opening. A large variety of trees, shrubbery, plants and flowers have been selected by competent authorities, and as the season advances will be placed in localities best suited to their development. The drives and grounds are now in a state of perfection, the lakes and "appurtenances thereto belonging" are being prepared for the several uses to which they are devoted, the collections of birds and animals are receiving notable additions, new rustic seats are to be placed throughout the walks and on romantic out-looks, and preparations are under way for additional stone structures, including an observatory, a bell-tower, and other needed improvements.

The Commissioners are indorsed by the Press and the public, in the determination to do all that lies in their power to make the park worthy of the great metropolis; justifying the large amounts expended in its decoration, and fully vindicating the hopes and predictions of the sanguine projectors of the plan.

The last report of the Commissioners of Prospect (Brooklyn) Park presents substantial reasons for the evident delight with which the staid citizens of the City of Churches regard their one pet project. The Commissioners felicitate themselves, as such bodies rarely can, that they have pleased all classes of people. The property owners in the vicinity have found their real estate vastly increased in value; the economists rejoice over the prospect of increased taxable property in the city, and the consequent reduction of individual taxation; the wealthy are provided with pleasant drives; the poor are no longer compelled to resort to cemeteries for their shaded walks, and "all classes see clearly the honor and *eclat* which must inevitably result to" the city in the consummation of the enterprise.

The recent enactments of the Legislature concerning the militia duty of the people suggested the propriety of a parade-ground for the county, and this has been placed under the general control of the Park Commission, adding a very attractive and popular feature to the park territory.

We trust, however, that no stranger will be misled into a visit at present to the heights of Prospect Park. In point of fact, it would not be a desirable selection for a drive or a promenade until the good intentions and vast preparations of the Commissioners shall have developed into actual work. Thus far their efforts have been devoted to the material and essential drainages, gradings, opening of drives, selection of trees and plants and shrubbery, and such other drudgery as consumes thought, time, labor and money, but gives but little show. In a few years, however, Brooklynites will not be forced to tempt the ruin of their conveyances on the cobbles of lower New-York that they may enjoy the smooth drives and pleasant rambles of a park. Their own will be open to general use, and sufficient progress is already made to indicate the eventual success of the undertaking.

Immigration—A Great Want of the South.

The records of immigration, the census tables and the poll lists prove conclusively the continuous and rapid growth of the United States, and exhibit the vast disproportion between the advancement of the West and the South. The regular annual tide of immigration is setting in, strong and vigorous as ever. At this port alone were landed during the past three months nearly 35,000 emigrants, and already in the present month nearly 9,000 have arrived. The majority embark from Liverpool, the rest from Bremen or Hamburg. In point of fact the United States has never ceased to grow. During the long war we lost many thousands of our people, whose industry and skill were valuable to the country; but their places in the census tables were more than filled by the immigration of foreigners and the natural increase of the population of the country, both of which continued without sensible abatement.

It is estimated that the average decennial increase is thirty-four per cent., of which we are indebted to foreign parts for only nine per cent., including the natural increase of their families here, the remaining increase of twenty-five per cent. being of our own native population. The population of the country in 1850 was nearly 24,000,000; now it is roughly estimated at 37,000,000, showing an increase in seventeen years of 14,000,000 more than the numerical force of the entire nation in 1830. Germany leads the van of contribution, and Ireland follows hard after, while of late years the unimpressible Norwegians, Swedes and Danes have come in great numbers, (16,000 last year,) and, without even reconnoitering New-York, New-England or the South, kept their course to the great plains of the extreme Northwest. The indications now are that the immigration of other years is to be far surpassed by that which is to come hereafter.

But while we may well congratulate the country upon this vast influx of wealth-producing power, we can but remark a suggestive fact in this connection, and that is the very small number of emigrants who go to the South. Official tables show that of the emigrants who landed at Castle Garden during the past three months, "four were destined for Alabama, thirty-one for Georgia, one hundred and forty-nine for Louisiana, five for Mississippi, two for North Carolina, twenty-four for South Carolina, thirty-four for Texas, forty-one for Tennessee and one hundred and twelve for Virginia—a total of four hundred and two. Out of 26,325 the entire late Confederacy receives a bare four hundred, or one in every sixty-six. While New-York, with an area of fifty thousand square miles, receives thirteen thousand five hundred and forty; Virginia, with an area of sixty thousand square miles, receives one hundred and twelve, and Georgia, with fifty-eight thousand, only thirty-one. The great State of Texas, comprising two hundred and thirty-seven thousand square miles, attracts just thirty-four of these strangers, or less than one-half as many as the District of Columbia, twelve miles square. Rhode Island, with one thousand square miles, receives two hundred and twenty-six of them, while Alabama, with fifty thousand square miles, receives four."

Five hundred and twenty-six—one hundred and twenty more than went to the South, went to Michigan; the "Territory of Dakotah receives five more than North Carolina and two more than Mississippi."

These figures and others like them have produced their normal effect on the minds of Gov. ORR, of South Carolina, and Gov. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee. These men are working to counteract the patent prejudice which naturally exists in the minds of the industrial classes of Europe against the South, by explaining to them the change of sentiment, the new situation of that section. Hitherto Mason and Dixon's line was a boundary beyond which people who fled from oppression did not care to go. They knew that labor was not respected in the Southern States, and their personal sense of honor withheld many thousands of hardy, thrifty emigrants from trying the fertile fields of the garden of the land. A cotemporary recommends that the State of Mississippi, for instance, use the $20,000 appropriated for the defence of JEFFERSON DAVIS, in disseminating facts about the new order of things at the South. No doubt $20,000 might be profitably invested in that way, and in time Mississippi and every other Southern State will follow the example of South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, so that by concerted effort the people of the Old World may be informed of the precise changes which make the South so pre-eminently the place for the settlement of emigrants.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE.—The Executive Session of the Senate has at length been brought to a close, and at 9 o'clock last evening that body adjourned *sine die*. The adjournment was to have taken place at 4 P. M., but an evening session was held to enable the President to make new nominations in place of those rejected during the day. A more compromising spirit marked the last hours of the session than was displayed during its early days, and the Senate did not hesitate to confirm some well-known Democrats whom the President had appointed to office. The President sent in the names of Democrats and Republicans alike, and by this wholesome mixing of political sentiments, enabled the Senate to confirm nominees to nearly all the vacant offices. Only fifty or sixty are believed to be left without incumbents, and these are of minor importance. There has been a severe struggle over some of the more important offices, the Senate, as a rule, securing them for gentlemen whose political sentiments were in accord with those of the majority of that body. But the struggle is over for the present, in all probability not to be renewed until next December.

Sabbatarianism in Paris—An English Compromise with Conscience.

The last place in which one would expect the Sabbatarian question to loom up into prominence or give occasion for discussion is the Champ de Mars, in Paris. But so it turns out. Under the very highest Episcopal auspices, it will be remembered, there was, some time ago, set on foot an evangelical enterprize for supplying to Protestant worshippers who might visit the Exhibition the means of attending the weekly observances of the Church. The Bishop of London was active, if not foremost, in the movement, and his zeal in the good cause found many hearty responses. Prominent English exhibitors were naturally attracted to a mission in which they were so essentially to be the chief beneficiaries. And the liberal contribution of funds was met by a corresponding liberality on the part of the Prefect of the Seine, who handsomely offered a site, gratis, for the building in which the Protestant congregation was to worship.

There could be nothing more proper than all this. It was a good conception of a good Bishop, and the only defect in the whole enterprise is, that its promoters failed to take into account that there is no Sabbath in Paris; that the Exhibition will on that day be more thronged than on any other of the week; that nearly all the European exhibitors will coincide with the French view of getting from the show the brightest and happiest illustration on the Day of Rest.

A more awkward position few devout communities have ever been placed in, under any circumstances, than those exhibitors who thoughtfully provided themselves with the means of worship, as we have described. They cannot go to the church and the Exhibition at the same time. They cannot serve their Creator and Mammon. They cannot recall their contributions to the mission. They cannot refuse to join the congregation they brought into fellowship. They cannot even retire from their stalls in the Exhibition, and leave their goods on show without protection. And yet it is most interesting to be able to note that in the case of one special class of exhibitors the inventive English mind has found a practically successful device for riding over the difficulty. We refer to the British jewelers. Some of these have most expensive stocks in glass cases. Probably hundreds of thousands of pounds worth of the most splendid jewels will be put on exhibition for six days in the week, when the owners can conscientiously keep watch and ward over the treasure in person. On Sunday—and as a silent rebuke to the anti-sabbatarians of the continent—these valuable stocks will be taken away every Saturday night and locked in some safe place; while the cases will be filled with Brummagem goods of the cheapest kind, on which the Sunday visitors may feast their eyes without any serious temptation to steal.

Those who think that this is a fictitious narrative or an exaggerated statement might see, if they look for them, long and sober accounts from English correspondents, detailing the perplexities of the exhibitors, the formal meetings held on the question, and the resolutions come to. The subject is barely one for jesting, and yet it is almost impossible to read of such things without a smile—which, however, need have nothing irreverent or malicious in it.

Secret Societies and the Demagogues of the South.

The Wilmington *Dispatch*, *apropos* of information concerning the formation of secret political societies among the blacks, gives some pertinent advice to the freedmen and the whites. The fact seems to be indisputable that the malignant faction belonging to the extremist agitators at the South is doing what it can to foment trouble, secure disturbance and prevent harmony, simply that it may profit by the general confusion. To what good end secret political societies can ever tend we are at a loss to know; and surely this is not the time, nor are the blacks the proper parties, for organizations of this character.

Freedom of thought, utterance and action, are guaranteed them by the Government and secured by the presence of a competent force. What further can be gained by secret action? No true friend of either race will contend that a division by a party line, made radical by an appeal to the color of the skin, can be desirable at the South, and no careful observer can fail to conclude that this is the inevitable tendency of the present state of things if permitted to go on unchecked.

Aside from all questions of policy, and they are numerous, this organization of secret societies is unadvisable, on the ground of self-respect and independence of bearing. The act of emancipation has made the slaves *freemen*, and it ill-becomes the dignity of a true freeman to skulk behind the protecting grips and passwords of a secret society, when his *right* is to public discussion and public action.

It is evidently the work of the Northern "mean whites" at the South. They know right well the impressible nature of the negro; they understand his timidity, and the natural feeling of shrinking born and cultivated in him, and, using these as a facile handle, they turn the attention of the blacks from their rights, and appeal persistently to their prejudices.

Commenting upon the foregoing state of affairs, the *Dispatch* says:

"We believe that it is not only necessary for the negroes to know that the whites would prefer them to assemble in public to secure such an assemblage, at which a candid interchange of views could be had, which could not fail to prove to the mutual advantage of both races, as it would be the precursor to a better and proper understanding between them."

With this view of the matter, it is the obvious duty and policy of the white men of the South to invite the negroes to attend public meetings where matters of a common interest can be discussed. We are not of those who believe the negroes, as a race, fit for separate public action *as yet*. We are asked to believe that because a few of the freedmen are glib in their utterance from the stump, and quick in their apprehension of matters pertaining to their individual interest, all must necessarily be ready for the forum or the chair. Their greatest wants, however, now are kind treatment, and honest, considerate, disinterested counsel. They are not likely to obtain either at the hands of the demagogues who fill their heads with the idea of confiscation, and teach them to expect luxury and ease without providence or labor.

Justice Demanded.

The epidemic of crime is spreading with great rapidity. Whipping children to death is already an old amusement. The violation of women is the latest and most devilish exhibition of passion. We record elsewhere one of the most heart-sickening cases that ever came under our notice. In the suburbs of a great city, a young woman, quietly going to visit a friend, is set upon by twenty devils who have their will of her, and only leave their victim when the officers of the law are upon them. It makes a Christian's blood curdle to read of such things, and, while all sober impulses and all the rules of reason look to the strict administration of law as the only proper punishment for such crimes, there is a rising of wrath that will not be calmed by forms and statutes; if every one of the ruffians engaged in this awful outrage had been then and there tied to the stake and very slowly roasted alive, there would not have been a tear shed over their fate. The frequency of crimes against the person calls for grave consideration, and it will be one of the duties of the State Convention to fix upon such offences a swift retribution that will appal even the demons who are capable of such crimes.

Our Police Justices.

The Police Justices of this City undoubtedly have important duties, and there is little question that their pay of $5,000 each per annum is adequate to the proper performance of the business which comes before them. There are four Police Courts, each of which has two Justices and two sets of Clerks assigned to it, in order that the magistrates may conduct the immense business of these preliminary tribunals without unnecessary delay, and without unduly taxing themselves and their assistants.

The law which governs, or ought to govern these officials, requires them to keep open court from sunrise to sunset every day in the year. For a long time back, however, this provision of the statute has been utterly disregarded. It is rarely now that either of the Police Courts is open before 8 A. M., and oftener it is 9 before the magistrate takes his seat, sometimes continuing on the bench only a couple of hours, and resuming business again after a long recess, for a brief period before 4 o'clock P. M., at which hour the Courts generally and very promptly close for the day. We call attention to this practice, because it works a great deal of mischief in more than one direction. In the first place it bears in an especially harsh manner at times upon innocent persons who have unfortunately been arrested, and who would be spared a night's disgrace and incarceration in the cells of the Station-houses if opportunity for a prompt hearing were afforded by the magistrate.

Again, it is a source of annoyance to policemen themselves, tending to make them relax their vigilance in bringing offenders to justice. Let us illustrate this last-mentioned point with the case of one policeman, which is the type of hundreds of similar instances. The patrolman takes his evening meal at 7 o'clock, and then sleeps in the Station-house until midnight, unless a fire or other special duty in the interval deprives him of his rest. From midnight he is required for patrol duty until 6 A. M., when, if he have made an arrest during the night, he must immediately take his prisoner to Court and remain there until the Judge appears; then, after waiting his turn for a hearing, it is often as late as 10 before he finds himself at liberty to return to the Station-house and report what disposition has been made of the prisoner. Often it is 11 o'clock before the man gets home to eat or sleep, and then if it be "drill day," he has to be on duty at 1 P. M., being relieved at 4 in time for a hurried dinner, before resuming patrol duty at 6 for another period of thirty-six consecutive hours. Under such circumstances, the inducements offered an officer to be vigilant in making arrests are wanting. The consequence is that policemen dodge and shirk this duty in all cases of a petty character, when the crime is committed outside of the regular Court hours.

The Police Commissioners no doubt desire to improve the *morale* of their subordinates, and we do not know of any better method of accomplishing this than by seeing to it that the magistrates treat them fairly in giving prompt hearings to complaints.

A Police Military Brigade.

The efficiency of a police force is demonstrated by experience to be in the ratio of the elevation of its standard of discipline. The nearer it approximates to a strict military organization the more useful it becomes. In proof of this we have only to contrast the existing force with the undisciplined, uninformed corner-loungers who were employed for police work in this City a dozen years ago. We are therefore glad of any movement which tends to place the guardians of the public peace upon a truer basis, and trust that the bill which has just been passed by the Legislature authorizing the formation of a police military brigade will receive the signature of Gov. FENTON. The design is to organize from the ranks of the Police a select force of eight hundred men, who shall be instructed in the manual of arms, and disciplined in movements adapted to military service in cities, without interfering, however, with the proper performance of the ordinary police duties. The bill provides that the Governor may order supplies of State arms, equipments and ammunition, upon the requisition of the Board of Police, for the use of the proposed brigade, which is only to be called out to assist the civic police in such emergencies as a riot, insurrection or hazard to the public tranquillity, as, under existing laws, it is permitted to call out the military force to aid the civil authorities. The advantages of such a police brigade are manifest when we reflect on the promptness with which it could be made available should occasion require. Past experience of riots in this City, when it has been necessary to call out the militia, demonstrates that most of the mischief has been done while the military force was assembling for action. Of course the delay in this respect was in a great degree unavoidable, and it is simply to remedy this defect that a brigade of police minute-men is desirable if a similar contingency should ever arise for the services of a military force.

Democratic Convention in California—An Absconding Official.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, April 19.

A meeting of the Democratic State Convention is called at San Francisco on June 19.

A. MCCALL, Treasurer of Santa Clara County, has absconded with about $30,000 of the county funds.

The bark *Helen Angier*, from New-York, has arrived. The ship *Aurora* has sailed for New-York.

Flour firm at $7. Wheat quiet at $2 20@$2 25. Legal-tenders, 74½.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 20.

Arrived, steamers *Patapsco*, from Baltimore; *Moneka*, from New-York; brig *Frederick*, from Swansea; schooners *Napoleon*, from Norfolk; *Narilla*, Cardenas; *Montview*, New-York.

Sailed, steamer *Saragossa*, New-York; bark *Walker*, Boston; schooners *B. H. Jones* and *Willie Mowe*, for Northern ports.

From New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 20.

Another crevasse occurred yesterday at West Baton Rouge; the extent of the damage is not yet reported. The greater part of Louisiana is overflowed, and there is much suffering in consequence.

Arrest for Poisoning in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, April 20.

A negress named ELLA GARVIN, was arrested to-day, charged with poisoning three negroes by mixing arsenic with flour.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 20.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE.

The Senate, at 9 o'clock this evening, completed the labors of the Executive Session and adjourned *sine die*. It had first voted to adjourn at 4 P. M., but extended it to 5 P. M., which hour having been reached, a recess was taken until 8 P. M., to enable the President, if he desired, to send in a few further nominations in place of those rejected during the day. Very considerable progress was made in the matter of filling the vacancies by confirmations, and it is believed that the Senate adjourns with not to exceed fifty offices of any particular prominence unfilled. Cincinnati was to-day supplied with a Republican Postmaster, after seven others had been sent in and rejected. The gap in the Philadelphia appointments was closed up by the confirmation of a Republican for Naval Officer and a Democrat for Surveyor. A Democrat was confirmed as Collector in the long-contested First District of that city, but the vacancies of Collector and Assessor in Judge KELLEY's district remain unfilled. The Ninth New-York District was furnished with a Democratic Collector, EDWARD CALLAHAN, but Mr. S. H. GAY, the Republican nominee for Assessor, after being once confirmed, was reconsidered and rejected for non-residence. The status of the other New-York appointments was not changed, and the Naval Office goes over as empty as ever.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 20.

AFFAIRS AT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The amount of fractional currency received from the printing Bureau for the week ending to-day, was $349,500.

The shipments of fractional currency during the week was $418,212, including $100,000 each to the Assistant Treasurers at New-York and Boston, $40,000 to the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, and the remainder to the National Banks and others.

The disbursements for the week are as follows:

War Department	$3,306,965
Navy Department	432,885
Interior Department	655,092
Total	$2,394,942

The amount of National Bank currency issued during the week was $49,700, and the actual amount in circulation at this date, the currency returned including worn out notes, which amounts to $3,607,983, being deducted, is $298,950,474.

The amount of fractional currency redeemed during the week is $486,616 45.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day amounted to $278,320; for the week they foot up $1,976,942; with the aggregate for the fiscal year to this date is $224,680,463.

The Securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for National Banks reported to-day are as follows:

For circulating notes	$340,610,950
For deposits of public money	38,160,950
Total	$378,771,900

FOUND GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Much interest has been excited here during the week by the trial of WILLIAM E. CLEAVER, charged with brutal violence on the body of a little girl, MARY ANN REEVES, thus producing her death. The Jury this evening rendered a verdict of manslaughter. The testimony was generally of an indecent character.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President nominated to the Senate to-day WILLIAM HARBESON as Surveyor of Customs, and DE WITT C. BAXTER, as Naval Officer at the Port of Philadelphia; also GREEN ADAMS, of Kentucky, as Collector of Internal Revenue of the Fourth District of Pennsylvania, and A. J. LIPPETT, of Connecticut, as Consul-General of Havana.

NOMINATIONS REJECTED.

The Senate rejected the following nominations this afternoon:

Postmasters—Robert N. Paden, at Litchfield, Ill.; Wm. D. Ferguson, Pulaski, N. Y.; John Musgrove, Northumberland, Penn.; Charles Huston, Williamsport, Penn.; John L. Lester, Pana, Ill.; W. N. Caler, Champaign, Ill.; David G. Burr, Paris, Ill.

Consul-General—Andrew J. Lippitt, of Connecticut, at Havana.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—J. Wade Gardener, Fifth District of Missouri; George M. Robinson, Fifth District of Wisconsin; B. A. Seaver, Ninth District of Kentucky.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—George Harbison, Second District of Indiana; George W. Jones, Ninth District of Illinois; D. W. Maxon, Fourth District of Wisconsin.

Surveyors of Customs—Thomas W. McFall, Quincy, Ill. All of the above were rejected.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations:

United States Consul—Benjamin Lefever, of Ohio, at Nuremburg.

Additional Paymaster—Frank M. Elting, in the army.

Agent of Pawnee Indians—Charles H. Whaley, of Nebraska.

Postmasters—George C. Tichenor, Desmotna, Iowa; T. H. Masten, Cohoes, N. Y.; Calvin W. Thomas, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. B. Hitchcock, Upper Sandusky, Ohio; William McIlrath, Chilicothe, Mo.; Isaac R. Huggins, Palmyra, Mo.; Henry Walker, Aurora, Ind.; William P. Brook, Plumer, Penn.; William Merrifield, Hyde Park, Penn.; Bowling Embry, Nashville, Tenn.; James C. Luttrel, Knoxville, Tenn.; David N. Magee, Peoria, Ill.

United States Attorney—Moses Veale for Montana Territory; Edwin H. East, Middle District of Tennessee.

Assessor of Internal Revenue—Abraham Heistand Statz, Fifteenth District of Pennsylvania.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Caleb E. Wright, Twelfth District of Pennsylvania; Wm. Johnson, Fifth District of Wisconsin.

Governor of Washington Territory—Marshall F. Moore, of Ohio.

Naval Officer—David Clinton Baxter, at Philadelphia.

Surveyor of Customs—William Harbeson, at Philadelphia.

Receivers of Public Moneys—Thomas J. Tarlton, at Montgomery, Ala.; Angus Vaughn, at Mobile, Ala.; Elai Lancaster, at Natchitoches, La.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED AND REJECTED.

The Senate to-night confirmed the following nominations:

J. H. Roberts, Postmaster of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Geoffrey J. Ayres, Postmaster, Williamsport, N. Y.; John B. Watson, Postmaster, Pulaski, N. Y.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Theophilus C. Callicott, Third District of New-York; Alexander Cummings, Fourth District of Pennsylvania; Fielder C. Barnes, Ninth District of Kentucky.

The following nominations were rejected:

Postmasters—Clark C. Buffington, Jerseyville, Ill.; Robert F. Young, Litchfield, Ill.; Joshua Dickerson, Champaign, Ill.; Albert G. Neal, Pena, Ill.; William H. Rives, Paris, Ill.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—John Hardin, Second District of Indiana; Joseph Wagner, Fourth District of Wisconsin; Daniel Brewster, Twelfth District of Pennsylvania.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Philip L. Miller, Fifth District of Missouri; Green Adams, Fourth District of Pennsylvania.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Mate HENRY WHITE has been detached from the United States steamer *Mahaska*, and granted leave of absence, and mates WM. C. LARKER and F. W. KIMBALL have been ordered to the Naval Academy.

ARMY BULLETIN.

Brevet Captains JOSEPH MYERS and J. H. SAWYER, and Brevet First Lieut. W. S. SMOOT, of the Ordnance Department, have been ordered before a Board of Examination, with a view to promotion. Brevet Col. W. B. ROYAL, Fifth Cavalry, is ordered to duty with a detachment of the regiment serving in North Carolina. Brevet Major-Gen. E. A. CARR, Major of Fifth Cavalry, has permission to delay reporting to his regiment until further orders.

The Secretary of War has reissued a general order authorizing the regiments formed from the battalion organizations, under the act approved July 28, 1866, to bear on their colors the names of all the battles in which the regiments to which they formerly belonged were engaged, as given at the head of the lists of officers in the Army Register.

Capt. J. N. McELROY, Eighth Cavalry, ordered to his regiment in Arizona.

The following had 30 days delay in reporting to their regiments granted them: First-Lieut. H. M. BLACKALLER, Ninth Cavalry; W. V. SPENCER, Thirteenth Infantry; and F. A. BATTLY, Fortieth Infantry; Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. B. CAREY, Thirteenth Infantry, has leave of absence extended 60 days.

Williams College Scientific Association.

The Lyceum of Natural History of Williams College proposes to make a strictly scientific expedition to South America. The objects are astronomical observations, original research into the physical geography of the Andes, and a large collection of the fauna and flora of that prolific region. The route will be from New-York, *via* Panama to Guayaquil, thence to Quito. This city is to be the base of their operations. Upon finishing their exploration in Ecuador, they intend, unless prevented by political disturbances or otherwise, to proceed to Peru and descend the Amazon. The expedition will consist of twelve select members of the Society, and will be under the charge of Professor JAMES ORTON, of the University of Rochester, a graduate of Williams College, a former President of the Society, and an experienced traveler. Prof. HOPKINS will probably accompany the expedition. It will leave New-York as early in July as possible. It is estimated that it will take at least $15,000 in currency, to cover cost of travel, transportation, &c., which sum they expect to raise from the wealthy friends of science. The Society has already sent out five expeditions, two to Nova Scotia, one to Newfoundland, one to Florida and one to Labrador and Greenland, all of which have resulted well. By the assistance of the Smithsonian Institution and letters of introduction from some of the first scientific men in the United States, to prominent gentlemen in South America, they promise themselves an equipment and field for discovery seldom enjoyed by scientific surveys.

THE SOUTHWEST.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 13, 1867.

THE CLIMATE.

The cold weather has endeavored to establish itself here, but after a fitful combat, which has made everyone very uncomfortable, it has yielded to the tropical influences, and to-day windows are up and coats off, as it will be with you two months hence. It is thus that all efforts to establish among our people the standards of another, whether moral or meteorological, must yield to the normal conditions fixed by nature or usage. The most radical and energetic programme is met and modified by existing social laws, and rather recoils in disappointment or is compromised into insignificance. The Southern people will take the immense additions to their unqualified voters and convert it to the best and safest result possible. It is admitted that we cannot refuse to work at the pumps of our sinking ship because we have been displaced from the command.

We must educate the freedman precisely as we must vaccinate him, to limit the infections of ignorance. We must explain the community of interest which unites laborer and employer, otherwise his vote may be added to that of those whose interests are promoted by taxing us. Preparatory to the elections, it has become necessary to adopt some judiciary mode of dividing at least the freedman's vote. It seems conceded that a division upon old party grounds would be as unwise as it would be illogical. The claims of the Democratic Party North have been paid in full, and the South demands a discharge. As a States right party, it coerced the Southern States. On every other old issue it has been merged with its antagonists. As the advocate of a very strict construction, it made no progress in the arts or employments of the people. As a representative of past issues, it is a clog on progress; and as it has the weight to carry at the North that it did not prosecute the war, and at the South that it did, it is water-logged, and will be abandoned. As an evidence of the disposition in Louisiana to dissolve the old party ties which have bound them heretofore, it may be mentioned that the Legislature, in its latter moments, organized "A National Reconstruction Party," and appointed an executive committee entirely without reference to the antecedents of its members. The New-Orleans *Times*, which claimed to be the leading paper of the South, having called through its columns a council on the situation, has published a large number of letters, most of which explain the difference between acquiescence and submission, generally recommending either the one or the other, with the advice to register and secure a representation of our social interests. This was an acceptable call to the submerged politicians, many of whom, having dived beneath the turbid waters, had held their breath until the suffocation was becoming insupportable, so they pop up and blow, "hereaway and thereaway," as the whalers have it in a manner refreshing to behold. They flap their wings and scatter the spray of their ideas as they are born again into the world of waters. But the result of all this is a Conservative reorganization. Here is at once the programme, and the evidence is taken from a late number of the New-Orleans *Times*, which thus embodies the common sentiment.

"We fervently hope that in the various movements for the organization of a Conservative, Anti-Radical Party in this State, care will be taken to exclude extremists and politicians who have figured conspicuously in the past and recent contests, and to unite and combine all good and honest citizens in one powerful organization, regardless of old party ground of division. The great mass of the Union Party proper desire to join in this combination, and all of the recent Confederate or Secession Party are bound to the same organization. Neither must repel or discourage the other by any attempt to revive old issues and distinctions. There must be a full and frank oblivion of old disputes and controversies. The votes and efforts of all are needed, and are due to the cause. But those who are put forward prominently to lead and direct such organization, whose names are published as officers and committeemen, should, as far as possible, be chosen indiscriminately from all the various parties—Union, Secession, Conservative or Radical—who are willing to work for the common object of all.

Above all, those who compose the majority of this great Conservative Party should be careful not to give prominent positions in this contest to those who have heretofore been conspicuous in their opposition to the Union cause.

Let their lead and direction be followed and supported by all others of the various parties who, however divided on other subjects and occasions, are at least united in the common desire and effort to save our State and country."

This programme corresponds with the course of the President, who has either acquiesced or submitted to Congress—the omnipotent. But it marks a new era. The South will now move up on the march of progress. It will adopt ideas adequate to the emergency. It will employ agencies appropriate to the great social problem presented for solution. Extreme experiments will no longer be tried upon a distant and passive people. Obstruction will compromise with progress. A system will be adopted that gives the Southern people the control of their own reconstruction. To effect this an amalgam of all opinions is necessary. The utter annihilation of old issues is indispensable. The scrip entitling the holder to office under former organizations must be repudiated. This will all now be effected, and with it public peace will be restored.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The preliminary difficulties of getting a petition before the Supreme Court, on the expurgation of alleged "scandalous matter," occasions amusement. We arrive slowly at results. The Supreme Court is as much an agent of the popular majority as the Congress. The members are appointed and may be directed by law. They are estopped from traversing the political action of the Government, and when they pronounce a decree they must call on the very body whose enactments they may annul for the physical force necessary to execute the decree. These appeals are unwise because they turn the Southern mind from the only remedy—the development of its own material resources.

CREVASSES.

We are endeavoring to save the country from inundation, but our means are inadequate, and the crevasses are almost unprecedented. The South is under obligations to Senator HENDERSON for his recommendation of a Federal indorsement of our State bonds. He places it on the proper ground that the delta of Louisiana is a property in which all the United States are interested; the consumers cannot afford to do without its products, the farmers and merchants to dispense with its market, nor can the national credit lose its exportable values of one hundred and thirty millions of specie. Your own articles in the same view are instructive to the Northern mind. We trust the next Congress will place this great sugar plantation beyond the reach of overflow, and thus transfer the bounty now paid the slave-grown sugars of Cuba and Brazil to the free-grown sugars of Louisiana.

THE RUSSIAN TREATY

Will be of great value to the South. The whole development of these upper regions will create additional demand for tropical and citra-tropical staples and fruits. This commerce we must conduct. This increased demand for cotton and groceries will render the South more and more valuable to the nation. The equilibrium of the Union will, however, demand a corresponding acquisition of territory in the southern latitudes. We need Central America and its crossings; Mexico, with its immense demand for manufactures and provisions; Cuba, Jamaica and St. Domingo, with their coffee, sugar and fruits. Is it not obvious that the future prosperity of the South consists in progress? If you allow the coinage of a word, we must desectionalize ourselves—conform to the industries and ideas of modern Europe and America. We will then peacefully pursue the restoration of our own social structure, and by ceasing to provoke comparison or antagonism, participate in the general welfare of a mighty Republic.

The signs point to a possible war in Europe. It will send millions of emigrants to America. They will add to the power of the Northwest. It will be the governing section. The South will no longer be a section, it will be a community respected for its numbers, its integrity and its precious productions. We have no interest in reviving sectional ideas or sectional strife.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

The responsibility of our City Government having shifted from the electors to the Commandant, there is a commendable desire to perform all the duties of cleaning and draining the city, arresting burglars, and improving the currency. The term of office is now understood to be what the old common lawyers called *dum bene se gesserit*—so long as the incumbent does his duty. The improvement in administration is visible. It is hoped that the commandant may not find it necessary to carry his proscription orders any further, and that the public officers of the city will enforce health ordinances and good order. The Police arrested this week two burglars who had just broken into a jewelry-store and captured some $60,000 worth of valuables, which they restored to the owner. Thus you see we have peace, order and official honesty. What more is needed to reconstruction?

W. M. B.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, DOUGHERTY COUNTY, GA., Tuesday, April 9, 1867.

Since my last, written on the plantation in Sumpter County, I have been roving about like the showman's cameleopard, which only "changed its spots when it moved from one spot to another," now riding comfortably in buggies, accompanied by obliging and hospitable residents, whose thoughts are much more absorbed by "the crop" than by politics, and whose conversation is on that account far more instructive as to the purpose of my tour than the most exhaustive view of the Military Bill, and now making my way on horseback by paths and by-roads, attended by a youthful citizen of African descent, whose topographical knowledge was essential to my journey, and whose duty it was to restore my steed to its owners at the end of the day's excursion. To those who have habitually, amid the turmoil and jostlings of cities and towns, who hear nothing now but the grumbling of traders, and the gloomy apprehensions of those whose self-imposed task it is "to watch the signs of the times," and who see nothing but greedy vendors, indigent purchasers and idle freedmen, it is really refreshing to get away from "the busy haunts of men," and get a view, even though it be but a glimpse, of that silver lining which every cloud is poetically said to possess, and which can only be seen in the rural districts, where men "don't care a darn for the Military Bill, if it don't prevent their making a crop." It is with such men I have spent the last week—owners and managers of farms, intent on cultivating the soil industriously, planting in season and with care, praying for good seasons and faithful labor, and resolved to render the most implicit obedience to the powers that be, without any reference to *Elliott's Debates*, or the speeches of JEFFERSON and MADISON, whether interpreted by FORNEY or the more orthodox and consistent THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

I have always regarded it as one of the chief essentials to the enjoyment of travel "to do as the turkies do when you are in Turkey," and conform as nearly as possible to the habits and ways of the people among whom you are thrown. Consequently while I have been an agricultural tourist, when the plantation horn sounded at dawn—the freedman's *reveille*—I was always present for duty, went "to the lot" to see the animals fed and curried, and at an hour when editors of New-York morning papers are thinking of going to bed, I have ridden behind a company of mule-mounted "colored cavalry," and have spent hours with them in the field, "biting," "bedding," "opening rows" and "*kivering*," until the manager's trumpeter sounded the dinner call, when all, with the alacrity of good Masons, passed from labor to refreshment, and I accompanied my friend the manager to dinner, which, if inferior in luxury and refinement to a dinner at DELMONICO's, and served at an hour when "vain lords of wantonness and ease" are thinking of getting ready for breakfast, is abundant and wholesome, and by no means unwelcome after six hours' field service. At the expiration of an hour or an hour and a half, the company reforms to the music of the cowhorn, (in some places a bell or a gong is used, but I prefer the cowhorn,) and in my capacity of volunteer aid to the Commander-in-Chief, I resume my place in the column; and when the engagement is renewed, watch the manœuvres with admiring interest until the cowhorn sounds "the knell of parting day," when cavalry, commander and volunteer aid "homeward plod their weary way," leaving the world exclusively to darkness, without any disposition to share the possession at the loss of the genial light wood fire and well-spread table of the manager's house. Most of those with whom I stayed were the present superintendents and late overseers of plantations, accustomed all their lives to the management of negro laborers, and the cultivation of corn and cotton. On all subjects relating to farming and labor they showed intelligence and skill, derived from experience and observation rather than from study of books; but on all other matters they only proved attentive and often bewildered listeners. The use and usefulness of the labor-saving machinery and heavy manuring of land which the farmers of the North and of England have long since demonstrated, they do not comprehend and evidently do not believe, and "having made good crops every year for the last twenty years," according to the old method, they cannot see any advantage in the big turn plows "which only kills up the stock," and can see no good in spending pockets full of money for "fosfars," (phosphates,) and guano which "ain't nothing but dirt, with a mighty bad smell to it." It would drive a Belgian or an English farmer crazy to see the waste of land and the untidy culture which, with their notions, they would find on every plantation, and MECHI of razor strap and model farm notoriety, would be horrified were he to see the utter contempt for subsoiling and arterial drainage which is felt and expressed here. Most of the landowners with whom I have conversed seem satisfied that they will be obliged to cultivate much less land, and by the use of the appliances which art and science have invented, make the diminished area of land produce more and with less labor than under the system which has heretofore existed. This year they have not been able to make any material changes. They had not the means to buy machinery and inaugurate reforms, but if they succeed in making good crops this Fall, they intend to make sweeping changes, which, if scientific experience be worth anything, must prove beneficial.

The plantation managers, who are in daily contact with the freedmen, are the best, though not always unprejudiced judges of their conduct and capacity; and so far as the negroes are to be considered in connection with the agricultural industry and production of the cotton States, these managers can form a more intelligent and practical opinion than any other class whose views must, to a great extent, depend on theory. The majority of those I have met assert that no free negro will do more than from half to two-thirds of the work he used to perform as a slave, and that no incentive in the shape of compensation will induce him to make, voluntarily, the continuous, unrelaxing effort which he used to be compelled to make. In making a calculation of the probable crop, with the same numerical force of laborers, the same number of acres in cultivation and the same appliances as under the old system, they say that they now always estimate from one-fourth to a third less, and are gratified when the falling off does not reach a half. The women and children, who used to be very useful, and contributed largely to the production, are now almost, if not actually, useless consumers and not producers, doing absolutely no work but what they choose to do for themselves in their "garden patches." And here let me remark from my observation of their horticultural operations, I never saw more untidy, worse tilled, or more unpromising "patches" than those of which the "colored ladies" of these parts are the presiding geniuses.

I heard no complaints of the general conduct of the freedmen. On the contrary, I learned with pleasure that they behaved themselves with remarkable order and propriety; that they are obedient and respectful to their employers, peaceful and honest in their dealings with each other, and generally impressed with the belief that their success in their new condition depends entirely on their industry and good conduct.

Judging from what I heard from those colored men now at work in this part of the country, with whom I conversed, the freedmen are resolved to settle permanently where they are, and not migrate at the end of the year to the bottom lands of the Mississippi and its tributaries. The accounts which they have heard of the recent inundations in that region and of the unhealthy nature of the climate seem to have shaken their belief in the bliss to be attained in those Elysian fields, and to have reconciled them to the country which produces syrup and batter-cakes, but not as the spontaneous growth of the soil.

Traveling hither on the cars, (which reminds me that henceforth, for some time, railroads, baggage-checks, newspaper-bags, and sellers of railroad literature, are luxuries which I must forego, this being the terminus of railroad travel,) I saw for the first time a copy of Gen. POPE's first order in assuming command of the *Territories* of Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, and heard the remarks upon it of a number of persons of the various classes which the passengers of a railroad car generally represent. It was universally commended as temperate and conciliatory, and as evidence of the General's disposition to let people mind their own business without any interference from him, if they will only behave themselves and obey the law. Some few winced a little at that part of the order which threatens to remove all officials who may in any way "obstruct" the execution of the Sherman Bill. In those days of lax instead of strict construction, the word "obstruct" is rather vague, and may be stretched "to remove obstacles" *à la Butler*; but on the whole the order gives ground for hope that so far as this *Territory* is concerned the act of Congress will be executed as mildly as possible, and with little or no shock to the ordinary routine of government.

It is hoped that the district commander will soon issue the nessessary orders for the registration of voters, and will appoint discreet and competent officers to supervise and control the work. The almost universal disposition of those who are permitted to do so is to register and vote. The number of those who declare that they "never will vote side by side with the negroes" is getting small by degrees and beautifully less, and the instinct of self-preservation is rapidly overcoming the indifference of those who used to think that inactivity was masterly.

This once thriving and enterprising little city presents a sad picture of desolation and ruin. The business part of the town was almost totally consumed by the recent fire, and it will be long before the work of reconstruction can be completed in the present impoverished condition of the community. The explosion of a kerosene oil lamp, which was turned down to diminish the consumption of oil while the owner was at supper, was the cause of the conflagration.

QUONDAM.

The Negro and His Prospects.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

The present strife of parties to secure the negro vote in the preliminary reconstruction at the South, is particularly interesting to us as Abolitionists. It verifies completely our former predictions. As soon as the despised and proscribed black man is invested with the right to the ballot, he ceases to be the mean, insignificant, contemptible being he has been held to be, valued only as property.

At the North the negro vote is small, and relatively less important; though we doubt not that if the Republicans of Connecticut had the opportunity to-day which they foolishly and basely threw away two years ago, they would now use it to enfranchise the colored men, and so put themselves again in possession of the State Government, of which their own folly has deprived them. And, admonished by the lesson of Connecticut, we imagine that the Republicans of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania may begin to see that, with the parties so evenly balanced, policy for them lies in the path of justice to the blacks of their respective States, if they, too, would not ere long surrender to the large and easily increased minority opposed to them.

Among the most ardent suitors who now dance attendance upon the negro for his gracious consideration, are the Democratic champions who have all along thundered so loudly about a "war of races," and the terrible consequences which would certainly follow his enfranchisement. Such astonishing feats in political gymnastics were never before witnessed! The leading spirits of the Southern rebel "Democracy" are appealing to the colored men to trust them as *par excellence* their truest friends—an appeal to which most of the colored voters seem disinclined to listen. They know full well that it is only because restrained by the strong arm of military rule that these same suitors are kept from again making merchandise of themselves, their wives and children.

The New-York *World*, which did its best to stir up a war of extermination against the colored people of this City and elsewhere, at the time of the never-to-be-forgotten July riots, the champion of Slavery to the latest hour of its sway, and the zealous opponent of negro suffrage till the passage of the Military Law, now makes its bid for the negro vote both North and South. The *World* says:

"It is the part of wisdom frankly to accept the situation, and get beforehand with the Radicals in gaining an ascendancy over the negro mind. * * * Every motive of philanthropy as well as of patriotism should incite our Southern fellow-citizens to court and control the negro vote with such skill and promptitude as to rescue it from the Radicals. * * * Even in the State of New-York we can divide the negro vote in the election next year, if we do not, in the meantime, make any missteps."

As a part of its method of manipulation to gain the colored vote the *World* is already at work trying to corrupt the blacks, and so bring them down to the level of its party. It says:

"The negro population of the State is mostly collected in the cities, and, like the majority of the laboring people in cities, its sympathies ought to go with the Democratic Party. Freedom to work for wages, so far as the law can confer it, is what they have long enjoyed in this State. But freedom to spend their wages as they please, freedom to eat and drink what they please, and on any day of the week they please, is what neither they nor their white fellow-citizens are permitted by the Republican Party to enjoy; and, as this liberty can be gained by political action, it is their interest to vote with the only party that favors it."

But in this base attempt to gain the colored men to its side by demoralizing them, the *World* is destined again to disappointment. Colored men as a class are much superior by nature to the rank and file of the *World's* retainers. With the exception of a small margin of dissipated characters, and here and there a BERRELY NASH, the *World* may rest assured it will get little aid from the ranks of the colored voters.

It is by no means certain or probable that the Republican Party, with its present leadership, will win and retain the colored vote. But that which will deprive it of that vote will transfer the ballots of the blacks, not to the spurious, treasonable Democracy, but to a more radical and deserving organization, which is silently but certainly forming at the present hour, when Senatorial corruption is fattening itself upon the spoils of office, in treasonable complicity with the usurper of the White House. To this rising Radical Party of the future rightfully belongs the government of the country. The negro vote, as one of its important constituent elements, is destined to hold the balance of power. A demand which it should and will make as a safeguard against future troubles is for an additional amendment to the Constitution guaranteeing, beyond peradventure, universal suffrage.

Care for the Blind.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed a paragraph in your paper several days ago under the head of "Town Topics," which deserves more than a passing notice. It stated that the Common Council appropriated, in 1866, $16,500 in aid of the blind in the City; that the Comptroller, to whom the matter was committed, was embarrassed by the enlarged and indefinite proportions the applications were assuming. He suggests (properly) that no relief be granted to blind persons under fifteen years of age; and whether, after a certain time, it would not be well to discontinue the relief altogether—calling attention to the fact that the State makes provision for the indigent blind.

Permit me to suggest, without questioning the humanity which prompted this charitable provision, that it is not the wisest mode of relieving the blind—those at least who are able to work. And the evil will go on increasing, as it has already done, and become a source of real embarrassment to the City.

Some of these blind persons have probably learned trades at the Institution. Others are able to do so. Real benevolence to such persons is *employment*, not pensioned idleness, which is always demoralizing.

To the credit of the blind generally, be it said, they are industriously disposed. They ask work, not charity. They need to learn simple trades. But this can be done properly only in institutions organized for that purpose.

But one thing more is needed after teaching them trades, and that is, an organized industrial establishment for their employment. Some will seek their former homes and make a living by their own industry. Many have neither homes nor friends to care for them. Other workshops will not receive them. They must be provided with employment, or sink into idleness and pauperism.

Half the sum annually bestowed by the City, united with an equal amount from the State, would provide employment for all the unemployed and pensioned blind in the State and City capable of working, —in workshops prepared for the purpose.

Every fifty dollars expended by the State or City in the employment of a blind man, would enable him to earn $100 to $200 more, by his own industry. They require the workshop, the material and work provided, and the sales effected for them.

It may be presumptuous, but I venture to say that the City has made a mistake in this pension system, and that the State has made a still greater mistake in its recent legislation upon the whole question of the education and care of the blind.

The Legislature, for reasons, (correct or not, I do not inquire,) decided to withdraw the State blind pupils from the institution in New-York City, and to erect a new institution, which is to be located at Batavia, at an expense of $200,000. Neither the institution in the City, nor the new one in Batavia, is expected to give employment to the working blind after the period of their instruction has expired.

Would it not have been better, had the State first provided, in or near this City, an Industrial Institution for employing the graduate and adult blind? Is it not yet practicable to organize a working establishment similar to that in London, which is attended with such happy results, where 170 blind persons receive employment in various ways?

A. B.

The Reported Massacre at Fort Buford.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There seems as yet nothing authentic or reliable to relieve the anxiety of the public or of friends and relatives of the brave little garrison of Fort Buford. It has been reported that Gen. SHERMAN had received letters from Col. RANKIN of a later date than the reported massacre, but Gen. SHERMAN himself has given no such information to the public. It has also been reported that this information was received at Gen. GRANT's headquarters, from a responsible, though not official source. One of these reports discredits the reported massacre, while the other seems to confirm it. Can it be that the officers of the Government have reliable information and still leave the friends and relatives of that brave little band in the agony of suspense?

That something definite may be known, though it may afford no relief to friends and relatives, but rather confirm the fears of others, as it has my own, I hand you for publication, if you think proper, an extract from two letters written from Fort Buford by my son, dated 6th and 10th of January last, to his brother at Fort Randall, Dakotah. In the one of the 6th he says:

"Christmas we spent in fighting the Indians, and sat up all night, expecting an attack from them. On New-Year's Day they came again, and kept us on the look-out all day. They are in sight nearly every day, watching in hopes of catching some of us outside of the fort."

On the 10th he writes:

"We spent the holidays in shooting at the hostile Indians, who at that time were about us every day. They tried to attack the fort on four different occasions, but as soon as we opened fire on them they would run off. We know we have killed two, who were hit with shells from (what they call) the big guns, but how many more we cannot tell, as they carry off their dead. It was pretty scaly times here for awhile. There were fifteen camps of Sioux within ten miles of us. They sent us word they were coming to clean us out, but they got into some trouble among themselves and would not all come. They had us cut off from wood and water, but fortunately we had a good supply of wood, and have just finished digging a well inside the fort. We had some miners who are wintering here to dig it, and when they had got down twenty feet they struck a vein of sand that would pan out ten cents of gold to one quart of sand, which caused quite an excitement among them. They say they will prospect the country about here in the Spring. I have not been outside of the fort for a month; so you can imagine how disagreeable it is to be penned up here as we are. I am living in the Colonel's family; we are nicely fixed; have a darkey cook, and maid to wait on table, &c. This country goes ahead of the world for large game. In the morning the hills back of the fort are covered with buffalo. I have seen two to three thousand in a band, and they sometimes come so near that we have killed them from the fort. We send an Indian with the mail about once a month. It takes him twenty days to go to the next fort below and return with our mail from the States. The mail is just in, and starts back immediately."

Yours, respectfully, GEO. W. HOFFMAN.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 15, 1867.

Woman's Rights.

NEWARK, Saturday, April 13, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having failed to get an answer from the *Tribune*, who evidently favors woman suffrage, will you, or any other man, inform the people whether or not women will be liable to be drafted in case of insurrection or invasion; also, to be jurors in case they are enfranchised?

B.

Why not?

It will take time to secure female suffrage in Wisconsin, notwithstanding the many reports that it had already been granted. The proposition was agreed to by a majority in each house of the last Legislature, but the State Constitution provides that when any amendment is thus agreed to, it shall be referred to the next Legislature, and if approved by a majority of both Houses in that, it shall then be submitted to the people, a ratification by a majority of whom is necessary to make it valid.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN WEST THIRTEENTH-STREET.—A fire occurred about 3:30 yesterday morning, on the rear of the fourth floor of the building Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62 West Thirteenth-street, occupied by E. H. PURDY & Co. as a picture and looking-glass frame manufactory. Before the flames were extinguished a loss of $10,000 was caused on the stock, covered by an insurance of $31,500 in the following Companies: New-York Fire and Marine, $1,500; Norwich of Norwich, Conn., $1,000; Atlantic, $1,500; Manhattan, $1,500; New-Amsterdam, $1,000; Harmony, $2,500; People's, $2,000; Atlantic, $2,500; St. Mark's, $1,500; Hamilton, $1,500; Hoffman, $2,500; Commonwealth, $2,500; Star, $2,500; Globe, 2,500; Fireman's, $1,500; Williamsburgh City, $1,000; Tradesmen's, $2,500. Total, $31,500. The building is owned by SEARLES & WILLIAMS; damage, $1,500, fully insured. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin.

COMMISSION ON LIFE-SAVING INVENTIONS.—This Commission met yesterday morning at the office of the *Tribune* in order, as arranged on the previous day, to inspect the boiler and steam apparatus generally of that establishment, lately severely criticised by Mr. NORMAN WIARD. The inspection and tests were pronounced satisfactory. The qualities of steam hose were also tested opposite the *Tribune* building, attracted many loungers to the neighborhood, only too happy for the brief sensation. The Commission thence proceeded to Pier No. 1, North River, where they examined in detail the peculiar construction of the detaching apparatus, experimented with the day before, after which they adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock.

A WALL-STREET SWINDLE.—Yesterday morning an unknown man entered the office of F. J. JAMES & Co., brokers, at No. 44 Wall-street, and representing himself as a member of the firm of FISK, UNDERWOOD & Co. having an office in New-street, succeeded in negotiating the purchase of $5,000 in gold coin. In payment for the bullion the pretended broker presented a certified check for $6,910, which was duly received and the gold forwarded to the office by a messenger. A few hours after the selling firm discovered that the certification on the check was a forgery, and a visit was accordingly paid to the office of the New-street firm, and it was then ascertained that all hands had absconded. It is not known whether any other firms have been swindled or not.

CORONER'S CASES.—CHARLES T. TILTON, aged 3 years, fell from a fifth-story window of the residence of his parents, No. 142 Avenue C, yesterday morning, and was instantly killed....STEPHEN G. DICKINSON, 18 years of age, and residing at No. 329 East Ninth-street, was instantly killed yesterday morning by being crushed between a vessel and a log in the slip at the foot of East Ninth-street, East River. Coroner WILDEY held inquests in both cases, and verdicts of accidental death were rendered.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.—The United States authorities in Brooklyn yesterday seized the distilleries of JAMES O'BRIEN, in Graham-street; PATRICK AUSTIN, in Water-street, and P. MURTAGH & Co., No. 207 Water-street. The seizures were made for alleged violations of the Internal Revenue Law, in making false entries in their books. Several stencil plates were found, which had evidently been used for spuriously branding spirits.

AN OLD DODGE.—A pretended messenger from Adams Express Company, called at the residence of E. E. HAUGHWOUT, No. 170 West Twenty-third-street, and delivered a letter containing a check for $1,700, signed by J. B. CORBETT, which Mrs. HAUGHWOUT received and gave the fellow $6, which he demanded for his trouble. Of course the check proved a worthless one, and the public are cautioned against similar attempts.

LECTURES BY MONS. DU CHAILLU.—Arrangements are in progress by the "Association for the Advancement of Science and Art" for a brief course of lectures by Mons. DU CHAILLU, illustrative of his travels in Africa, and his experience with the gorilla, chimpanzee, dwarfs, and other classes of its inhabitants; also its geography and vegetation, as well as the climatic influence of Equatorial Africa.

CITY CAR ACCIDENTS.—HARMAN GARRATSON, of No. 57 Twelfth-street, while attempting to jump in a Third-avenue car, fell and was dragged several yards, being severely hurt. He was taken home....EDWARD SMITH, of No. 249 East Eighteenth-street, was thrown from a Third-avenue car by the conductor and severely injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and the Police notified.

UNION BUILDING SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Union Building Society, for the election of officers, will be held at No. 47 Ludlow-street on Wednesday next. The object of the society is to enable its members to become their own landlords by the payment of a small weekly installment. Over 120 similar societies have been organized in London, England, and are said to be in a flourishing condition.

DESCENT UPON A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—About 11:30 o'clock last night, Sergt. SCHOONMAKER, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and Detective BARKER and Officer CORSE, made a descent upon the disorderly house at No. 199 Greene-street, kept by Mme. MARY DE BOCHE, where they arrested the proprietress and two other women. The prisoners were locked up at the Mercer-street Station-house for examination.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Hon. J. L. Dawson, Pittsburgh; Hon. J. W. Parks, Vermont; Hon. J. B. Paige, Vermont; Hon. Jarvis Kent, Ohio; Hon. G. W. Cass, Pittsburgh; Hon. S. Harbrough, Pittsburgh, and Hon. J. N. McCullough, Pittsburgh, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Neill, United States Army, and Hon. E. P. Norton, Washington, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

RELIEF FOR THE SOUTH.—A *Bal d' Opera* will be given at the Academy of Music, on the 2d of next month, under the auspices of the Ladies' Southern Relief Association, the proceeds to be applied to the fund for the relief of the South. The price of gentlemen's tickets have been fixed at $10, and of ladies at $5. Every effort is being made to render this the ball of the season.

PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.—Special Detective McGEE, of the Broadway Squad, arrested JOHN BOYLE yesterday afternoon in Broadway, he having detected him in the act of picking the pocket of JOHN SORRAHAN, of No. 335 West Twenty-sixth-street. The prisoner was locked up at the Central Office for examination.

ACCIDENT TO A PAINTER.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as HENRY W. HUNT, 26 years of age, and a native of England, was engaged in painting the outside of the premises No. 198 South-street, he fell from the fourth story, caused by the scaffolding giving way, and broke his left leg. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

CONSERVATIVE NOMINATIONS.—The members of the Fifth Conservative Convention of the Fifth Senatorial District, composing the Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, met at their headquarters, No. 724 Broadway, last evening, when they decided, after extended debate, to support the Radical nominations at the election next Tuesday.

LECTURES.—Dr. DEEMS will lecture at the Seventeenth-street M. E. Church, near First-avenue, on Monday evening next, his subject being "A Plea for Money-makers"....Hon. HORACE GREELEY will deliver his lecture, "Self-made Men," at Lincoln Hall, corner of Thirty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, on Tuesday evening.

MARK TWAIN.—Many resident Californians and others, friends of Mr. SAMUEL CLEMMENS, better known as Mark Twain, have invited him to deliver in this City his lecture on the Sandwich Islands, which was received with considerable favor in California.

JUVENILE STABBING AFFRAY.—On Friday evening PATRICK SHEA, aged 15 years, was stabbed in the neck by JEREMIAH DALEN, at No. 100 Franklin-street, who was arrested. The wound is not a dangerous one.

DECLINATION.—ANDREW H. GREEN has declined the nomination for the Constitutional Convention from the Fourth District, he having previously declined a like honor from the Fifth District.

Sight, Hearing, Taste and Smell improved by the use of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Tiffany & Co.

TRAVELING AND SHOPPING BAGS OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH MANUFACTURE.

Tiffany & Co.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF ENGLISH EXTRACTS AND SOAPS.

Tiffany & Co.

A NEW INVOICE OF ENGLISH UMBRELLAS.

Gentlemen having Country-seats and Gardens will find the Poudrette of the Lodi Manufacturing Company the best manure and the handiest for lawns, grapevines, vegetables and early corn. Send for pamphlet, &c. Office No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

The Church of the Puritans, Union-square.—This edifice, having been purchased by Tiffany & Co., will, for the present, be to let for stated religious service, anniversary meetings, oratorios, sacred concerts, &c. TIFFANY & CO., Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway.

"Singer's Hair Restorative" eradicates dandruff, and positively restores both the hair and its color. Office, No. 539 Broadway. Sold by druggists and perfumers generally.

Light and Beautiful is the Idaho Hat for children, misses, and ladies, and is attracting universal admiration at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

WHEELER—PERRY.—On Wednesday, April 17, at the residence of Mrs. C. B. Wheeler, Jersey City, by Rev. Dr. Mason, Rector of St. Matthew's Church, OSCAR C. WHEELER to ELIZA L. PERRY, both of New-York City. No cards.

DIED.

DILLINGHAM.—Drowned, near Bergen Point, by the swamping of a boat, on Wednesday, April 17, EDWARD C. DILLINGHAM, in the 24th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of his father-in-law, Geo. W. Stow, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Grace Church, Orange, N. J., on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Trains per Morris and Essex Railroad leave at 11:30 A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.; returning at 3:20 and 4:43 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Brick Church Station on arrival of trains.

HAYDOCK.—On Sixth Day evening, after a short illness, JOHN HAYDOCK.

The friends and relatives of the deceased are invited to attend his funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, in 20th-st., near 3d-av., this (First) day, the 21st of Fourth month, at 2½ P. M.

HOGAN.—At Fordham, N. Y., on Saturday, April 20, at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. Eugene Peugnet, ELIZA HELEN HOGAN, widow of the late Robert Hogan, of New-York, in her 64th year.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her sons-in-law, Roswell D. Hatch and Dr. Eugene Peugnet, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 10½ A. M., from St. Francis Xavier's Church, 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., where a Requiem Mass will be celebrated. The remains will be interred in the family vault at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

RYDER.—On Thursday, April 18, EDGAR, son of Mitchell and the late Clara Irwin Ryder, aged 3 years and 11 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, Edgar T. Ryder, No. 127 Lexington-av.

OFFICIAL—[No. 128.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 17, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of West Thirty-third-street, aged about thirty years, stout built, dark hair, good teeth, one gone, full face; dressed as follows: no hat, dark monkey jacket, metal buttons, dark vest, moleskin pants, heavy shoes, woolen socks or stockings, checked shirt, woven undershirt, woolen comforter around his neck; found on the person the following articles: cotton handkerchief, brass key, small amount of money; looked like a sailor. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL of the Church of Our Saviour, 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; addresses by Rev. Messrs. LEE, BROOKS and CANFIELD, and by Rev. C. W. BIDDLE, of Lynn, Mass.; singing by the school; all are invited; collection for benefit of the school; Easter sermon in the MORNING at 10½ by the Pastor, Rev. E. G. BROOKS. Hon. HORACE GREELEY lectures in this church next WEDNESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, on *America West of the Mississippi*.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (EPISCOPAL) Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., Rev. Dr. DUFFIE'S.—EASTER DAY, a special evening service at 7½ o'clock. Service A. M., 10½ o'clock. Music—A. M. Millard's "Easter Anthem;" Millard's "Te Deum" in F; Lloyd's "Jubilate;" P. M. Gunter's "Bonum Est;" Thomas' "Benedic." Floral Decorations by Mr. Baker. Dr. DUFFIE will preach MORNING and EVENING. Strangers invited.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in his Church on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at 10½ and 7½. Subject for the morning RESURRECTION. Subject for the evening FEMALE SUFFRAGE, Being the last of the lectures on the social condition of woman.

A PUBLIC DISCUSSION BETWEEN "A Clergyman of Brooklyn and RUFUS WENDELL of Salem, Mass., will be held at the new Hall of the Brooklyn Institute, corner of Washington and Concord sts., on MONDAY EVENING, April 22, at 8 o'clock. The question involves *The Immortality of the Soul, the State of the Dead, and the Destiny of the Wicked*. All interested are invited to attend.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH—REMOVAL.—The new church edifice of this Parish, on 57th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., Rev. GEO. JARVIS GEER, D. D., Rector, will be opened on EASTER MORNING, April 21, inst., at 10½ o'clock. The Bishop of the Diocese will be present and administer the rite of Confirmation. Sunday-school at 2½ o'clock. Evening service at 4 o'clock.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR 3d-av.—The Pastor, Rev. GEO. W. WOODRUFF, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING on the *Resurrection of Christ*, and in the evening, a sermon particularly to young men, on *The perils of using tobacco; its damage to health, morals and character*. It is proposed to discuss the subject kindly, but thoroughly. Seats free. Young men welcome. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

EASTER EPISCOPAL SERVICES IN English at the French Church on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.; MORNING at 10½ o'clock, EVENING at 7½. Rev. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., will preach. The musical portions of the service will be rendered by the following artists: Miss Frankaw, soprano; Mrs. J. E. Thomas, alto; Mr. Gustavus Geary, tenor; Mr. Henry P. Danks, basso.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH—CORNER HENRY and Scammel sts., Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE, Rector.—EASTER SUNDAY, morning service commencing at 10½. There will be a fine selection of music at this Church. "Chappies' Antheum, in D;" "Lloyd's Te Deum in E flat," and "Thomas' Jubilate in G" will be sung by the choir. Prof. SEYMOUR, of the Theological Seminary, will preach at 7½ in the evening.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Resurrection of Christ*, and at 7½ o'clock P. M., subject—*The Pentecost*. Monthly Concert by the Sunday-school children at 2 o'clock P. M. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 21st inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also, corner of Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

REV. HENRY ALLEN, PASTOR OF THE First U. P. Church, corner of Bloomfield and 7th sts., Hoboken, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. Subject of morning discourse—*The Distinctive Views of the United Presbyterian Church on Communion or Church Fellowship*. Strangers are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS.—Sunday services, until the completion of the new edifice, will be held at the Harvard Rooms, 6th-av. and 42d-st., at 9 and 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

Attention is called to this notice because a Romanist congregation have taken the same name, and meet in the same neighborhood.

NOTICE.—REV. J. HYATT SMITH, OF BROOKLYN, will deliver his celebrated Lecture on *Sight Seeing from New-York to Jerusalem*, for the benefit of the Park Presbyterian Church, at the Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 25, 1867. Tickets to be obtained at Anson D. F. Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway; B. D. Benson's, No. 17 Nassau-st., and at the door.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. Monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock. Essay by Rev. J. O. NIGHTINGALE. Subject—*The Elements of True Success*. Young men and the public generally invited.

L. BOLTON BANGS, Recording Secretary.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original permanent Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. These children have made great advances and sing beautifully.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Delancey and Rivington sts.—Preaching on SUNDAY; MORNING at 10½ and EVENING at 7½, by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED. Sermon also at 3 P. M. Evening subject—Closing sermon on *Prisons of New Testament*. Seats free; all invited.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL,) West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Rev. EDWARD ABBOTT, of Cambridgeport, Mass., will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Services in the EVENING at 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school in the chapel at 2½ P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services SUNDAY MORNING, with communion and baptism. In the EVENING third lectures on Science and Religion. Subject—*Man with the Polariscope*.

THE TEMPORARY CHAPEL OF ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—Corner of 5th av. and 53d-st., Rev. WM. F. MORGAN, D. D., Rector. The opening services will be celebrated (D. V.) on EASTER DAY. Morning services commence at 10½ o'clock; evening 7½ o'clock. The pews will be rented on Easter week.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverly-place.—Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Bishop of the Diocese of New-York, will (D. V.) administer the Rite of Confirmation in this Church, on SUNDAY EVENING. Divine service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

SPIRITUALISTS' MEETING—DODWORTH HALL.—The eloquent Dr. STORER. Subject, 10½ o'clock—*Easter, the Resurrection of Our Lord*. 7½—*What is the Word of God?* 3 o'clock, conference subject—*Is there a Personal God Who Created and Governs all things by Intellect and Will?* Public invited.

THE WORKS OF JOHN COCHRANE, THE MESSIAH AT HIS SECOND COMING.—The second personal coming proved to have taken place, 40 cents. The American Union the New Heavens and Earth, 40 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of price. J. THOMPSON, publisher, No. 43 Ann-st., New-York.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, on subjects pertaining to the immediate coming of the Lord, and the present condition of the Church. Christians all denominations invited. Seats free. No collections.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—21ST-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—On SUNDAY, (Easter Sunday,) Easter sermon in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON. Anniversary of the Sunday-school, with appropriate services, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

SHALL WOMEN VOTE?—REV. O. GILES will deliver his second lecture upon woman THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the New Jerusalem house of worship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Special subject of this lecture—*Woman's Place and Work in the State*.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. HART L. PEASE, P. E. of New-York District, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. W. H. DE PUY, the Pastor, at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

CHRIST IS RISEN.—BISHOP SNOW, OF Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject: *The Resurrection of the Body the Only Hope of Eternal Life.*

EVERETT ROOMS, NO. 1,296 BROADWAY, near 34th-st. Subject for the EVENING—*Fallacy of the Various Theories of Modern Universalism*. Services at 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching also at 10½ o'clock A. M. Seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening discourse to young men—*The Enticements*. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.

MRS. M. S. TOWNSEND WILL SPEAK before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY, at 11 and 7½ o'clock. The Children's Lyceum will meet at 9½ A. M. All are invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Easter Day, Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET 3 and 7½ P. M.—the afternoon service for deaf mutes.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. G. L. DEMAREST will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st. on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Service commences at 3 o'clock, Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

REV. DR. DOWLING WILL PREACH at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st., corner of Downing, on SUNDAY next, MORNING and EVENING. The Ordinance of Believers' Baptism will be administered after the evening sermon.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH.—THE PEWS in the temporary Chapel, 5th-av. and 53d-st., will be rented for the year on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next, the 24th and 25th. Attendance will be given at the Chapel from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—REV. DR. MORGAN will preach in the Hospital on EASTER SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Service to begin at 4 o'clock. A collection will be made for the Hospital.

NO. 814 BROADWAY—SUNDAY MEETINGS.—At 3 P. M. discussion on *Whatever Is, Is Right*. At 8 P. M., G. C. STEWART, Esq., of Newark, N. J., will lecture on *Biblical Astronomy*. Seats free.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP POTTER WILL administer the rite of Confirmation at the Church of the Redeemer, 85th-st., near 3d-av., THIS (Saturday) EVENING. Service 7½ o'clock.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH—50TH-st., east of 2d-av.—Rev. F. BOTTOME, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Seats free. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 29th-st.—Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, of New-Brunswick, N. J., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, April 21, at 10½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF HEDDING M. E. Church, 17th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, preaches SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

SPIRITUAL CIRCLE AT LAMARTINE Hall, corner 8th-av. and 29th-st., SUNDAY EVENINGS. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

YORKVILLE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 84th-st., near 4th-av. Seats free. Rev. WM. DYMOND will preach MORNING and EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXINGTON-AV.—Services on EASTER SUNDAY, in the morning at 10½, and in the evening at 7½.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST.—Preaching MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. T. F. HILDRETH. Subject—*The Resurrection of Christ*.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—R. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.—THE NEXT number of MERRY AND WISE will contain some attractive features.

Dealers will do well to send their orders early to get a fully supply. AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

AFFAIRS IN MISSISSIPPI.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, April 14, 1867.

I have received from my esteemed Mississippi friend another letter, from which I again take the liberty to abstract for publication in the TIMES:

"As you know, I vehemently opposed the secession movement of '60 and '61, and could of course bear no love to such a cause. I took no active part in the war—that is, never bore arms. Regarding the cause unholy, I could not enter into an advocacy of it.

When the war was brought to a close by the surrender of Gen. LEE, my counsel was to submit with grace, and get reconstructed as soon as possible. I could not see the utility or sense of resisting the authority of the conquerers, and thought it would be the wiser policy to make the best terms possible with the powers at Washington City. But the same headstrong folly ruled the hour, and as the result we have the Military Bill, and I presume if its terms are not complied with that confiscation will follow.

The Legislature of this State at its recent session rejected the Constitutional Amendment. What the Secessionists want is hard to divine. It is very little sympathy that I have for them. In seeking to maintain a mere abstraction they only succeeded in ruining this section of the country. Ruined it is beyond all cavil—this nor the succeeding generation will witness the restoration of the prosperity of the South. In legislating I think it hard that all should be made to suffer for the faults of the scheming demagogues of the Democratic Secession Party. Their motto was ever 'Rule or Ruin.' They preferred the destruction of the Union to the election of BELL or DOUGLAS.

I think a slight change is perceptible in general sentiment since the passage of the Military Bill, though there are still some who are opposed to all and any mode of reconstruction. Such are only those who were the most noisy and the least dangerous during the war. They will make a great fuss, but are as harmless as doves. The leading men of this State and Louisiana are urging upon the masses the propriety of accepting the terms now offered, and not to be carried away again by the advice of a set of demagogues who have nothing to lose. They are strong in their advice to the people to submit to the terms of the Military Bill, and once again take their places among the States of the Federal Union. I am in favor of acquiescence to Congressional measures.

It is time that law and order should once more prevail among us. Some of the laws of this State I regard as unjust. If the negro is refused the right to vote, is it not wrong that he should be compelled to pay a poll tax? and to pay a school tax, and yet to derive no benefits from the funds arising from such taxation? This and other counties are infested by some few lawless characters, no better than highway robbers, who ought to be arrested and placed at work in the Penitentiary.

The prospects of this State are gloomy, indeed. The masses of the people are bankrupts. Last year the crops of cotton and corn were a complete failure. Strenuous efforts are being made this year to recover from the losses of 1866, but the high prices of provisions and the scarcity of laborers make our farmers wear very long faces. Not near as much land is in cultivation this year as there was last. One-half of my plantation is lying idle at this time. In my case it has not resulted from the lack of laborers, but from want of means.

In some instances freedmen have been treated badly, and cheated out of their wages, which naturally enough has rendered them distrustful.

If they be dealt by fairly I know of no class of laborers whom I would prefer to the freed negroes of the South. They are a confiding race, and from the nature of their former *status* look up to their old masters for guidance and protection in their changed condition.

Those that I have hired are working well, and merit praise for their good conduct. They are old family servants who stuck to me throughout the war, and will doubtless remain with me as long as I plant."

Southerners like this Mississippian deserve consideration and encouragement from Union men everywhere. PONTIAC.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, April 15, 1867.

A glance at GARRETT DAVIS' amusing definition of his position may not be amiss. In an interminable deliverance of the 8th, to the *Democrat*, (published on the 14th,) he argues for the "organization of a third party in Kentucky as a necessity"—a "party of Union Democrats and Conservatives, that will deliver the State from the domination of the Secession Democracy, and establish harmonious relations between it and the National Democracy;" yet avows he does not intend to attach himself thereto, and that he shall vote for the Secession-Democracy's head nominee, because he "had often pledged himself to vote for Gov. HELM, if nominated;" no doubt an important part of the consideration for his reëlection to the Senate. Though avowing that he was "the advocate of the election of DUVALL" upon the Duvall-Helm platform of 1866-'67, and that he is the advocate of the election of HELM, and "has confidence in him, and would be glad that he should get every Anti-Radical vote in the State," Senator DAVIS, reënsconced at Washington, professes to distrust and discard the Duvall-Helm party, as made up of returned Confederates and aiders and sympathizers of the lost cause, "seven of whose Congressional nominees are decidedly and outspokenly secession, and, therefore, liable to exclusion from Congress, if elected," and "all of whose candidates for State offices had been in the rebel army, or in open sympathy with the rebellion." He would have "all the offices fairly distributed among the Union Democrats and Conservatives," and have the Secession Democrats "not press forward for the offices, but stand back, and fight in the ranks, till the common enemy (Radicalism) is overthrown everywhere;" yet he indorses the Secession-Democrats' platform, and advocates the unanimous election of the Secession-Democrats' foremost man—according to Mr. DAVIS, an "open sympathizer with the rebellion."

And this letter, whereof the foregoing is the substance, is accepted and labeled by the *Democrat* as his "thorough and emphatic indorsement of the Union Democracy." If so, the *Democrat's* "third party" is, in principle, thoroughly identical with the *Courier's* "secession party," and GARRETT DAVIS or any other man's emphatic indorsement of the latter's standard-bearer is tantamount to his emphatic indorsement of the former's standard-bearer, and the "Union Democracy of the North" can harmonize alike with either or both. PONTIAC.

Final Reception of Mr. George Peabody at Georgetown, Mass.

The people of Georgetown, Mass., and vicinity assembled in great numbers on Thursday afternoon, to testify once more their respect for Mr. GEORGE PEABODY. In accordance with the desire of Mr. PEABODY, the school children of Georgetown took a prominent part in the exercises. The reception took place at the South Church. Mr. PEABODY, on entering soon after 2 o'clock, was greeted with hearty applause, the children rising and cheering, and the band playing a lively air. The exercises began with the singing of an original song of welcome by a choir of one hundred children. Mr. O. B. TENNEY, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, then rose, and, in a few words, introduced JEREMIAH P. JONES, Esq., who, in behalf of the citizens, welcomed Mr. PEABODY, with an appropriate address, which was followed by marked demonstrations of approval. The youthful choir than sang "God Save the Queen" and "America," after which Mr. PEABODY arose, and, with much emotion, made the following response to the address delivered to him:

RESPONSE OF MR. PEABODY.

MR. TENNEY AND PEOPLE OF GEORGETOWN: I feel much gratified at the kind reception which you have given me this day, and I feel highly gratified at the very complimentary address which Mr. JONES has delivered to me. That address is such as requires no words, Sir, from me. I shall be at all times happy if I can accomplish what Mr. JONES has said I have accomplished: but I do not feel that I have performed half the duties which he has complimented me by saying I have performed. But I must say to you all that I hope to have many years yet to live, and I hope and trust that I may not lose ground for the remainder of my life, and that I may still add something more that will at all events keep me from falling in your estimation.

I have come here to-day agreeably to the desire of many of the citizens of Georgetown that I should meet you, and take you by the hand, before my departure for England.

Recollecting your kind consideration which permitted me to rest in quiet during my several previous visits when suffering from ill health, and my mind burdened by many anxieties in regard to the various plans which were the object of my visit to this country, I now with grateful pleasure respond to the request of the officers of your town, although whenever I could do so consistently with their claims, I have declined all such invitations.

But I have other and special reasons for making this town an exception, which have been so kindly referred to by Mr. JONES. It is true it is not my birthplace; but here from the earliest days of New-England my maternal ancestors have lived and died, and there are now probably living here more of the connections of my family than in any other place; and well do I remember that more than sixty years ago a promised visit to Rowley was one of my brightest anticipations for weeks or months before it was realized. And more than this, it was here that my mother was born—that mother whom when living I fondly loved, and whose memory I revere. Amid these scenes, though now changed by the lapse of nearly a hundred years, she passed her childhood and her youth; and therefore these scenes must ever be to me consecrated ground. For these reasons I erect here yonder church, which, I trust, may for many generations preserve her name and the remembrance of her virtues.

And I wish to disclaim any but the most kindly feelings for all the religious societies in this town, and to say thus publicly, that I shall place the building, when completed, in the hands of a particular Church and congregation simply because it is the successor and representative of that where my mother worshipped. And had she belonged to any other denomination, I should with equal readiness have placed it in the hands of that people, for it is now, and has always been my belief, that nothing is more to be deprecated than acrimonious and unkindly feeling in religious matters, nor would I knowingly provoke anything so inconsistent with their holy purpose. That were the various theological denominations and the different political parties may enjoy their peculiar beliefs and opinions, in charity, forbearance and brotherly kindness, is my fervent prayer, and that both the Church, and the library which is soon to be erected, may exercise a healthful influence in bringing about that happy result.

It is my conviction that religion and education should go hand in hand, that the library and the lecture-room should assist the Church in the great work of teaching men so to live here as to prepare for a higher and better life, and that no education is complete which does not extend to eternity. That yonder buildings may thus happily fulfill their mission is my earnest prayer.

I have now to thank you personally for the kindness which you have ever manifested towards me. I have made several extended visits among you, and have been pleased with the increasing growth and prosperity of the town; and should I again be permitted to visit you, may I still find you advancing, not only in outward prosperity, but in that intellectual culture and high moral principle which should be the glory of our New-England towns.

But I should leave my duty incompletely performed without a few words to the youth and the children who have added so large a share to the interest of this occasion. I am aware that this town has always been distinguished for its musical talent, and my dear young friends, after hearing your performances this afternoon, I have no fears that its reputation will depreciate during the present generation.

Amid the laborious and sterner preparation for business or professional life, it is well to cultivate the softer and more genial arts that make home happy. We all have heard the old but very true adage, that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and in all my plans for the benefit of the young I have endeavored to mingle pleasure with improvement. My recent endowment in connection with the Essex Institute involves recreation as well as instruction, and the free museum will soon be opened to the public. And I wish you to understand that it is for the whole County of Essex, and that you may share equally in its privileges with those in its immediate vicinity. Among your own homes I establish the library and reading-room with the same views, and on you I mainly rely for the success of what I have attempted here. Years will soon remove your parents, and on you will depend the management of its affairs.

That it may be in your hands an instrument of great good; that all who share its benefits may be taught to distinguish the "good and the true," and to choose these and avoid the evil, is my fervent prayer. The belief that it will thus conduce to your moral and mental advancement here, and to your happiness hereafter, is my sufficient reward. Farewell.

League Island as a Naval Depot.

At the meeting of the Philadelphia City Council on Thursday afternoon, 18th inst., a communication was received from the Mayor, announcing that the Secretary of the Navy has officially informed him that the Department is now prepared to accept the title to League Island and the adjacent property and rights, and recommending the Council to take such action as will most speedily promote that end. The official notification of Secretary WELLES is as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 12, 1867.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress, approved Feb. 18, 1867, the President of the United States, upon the 8th ultimo, appointed a Board, consisting of Rear-Admiral CHARLES H. DAVIS, U. S. N.; Brevet Major-Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS, U. S. A.; Commodore JAMES ALDEN, U. S. N.; Prof. J. E. HILGARD, U. S. Coast Survey, and Chief-Engineer J. W. KING, U. S. N., to consider the propriety of accepting League Island and adjacent property and rights from the City of Philadelphia for naval purposes.

The Board was directed, should they determine to recommend the acceptance of the property, to inform the Department how much, in their opinion, of "the opposite shore of the back channel from the League Island shore" would be "ample to enable the Government to have the whole and exclusive use of said back channel and both shores thereof."

After a very careful examination of all the questions involved, both directly and incidentally, the Board does not hesitate to recommend the acceptance of League Island and adjacent property from the City of Philadelphia, to be held for naval purposes by the Government of the United States. A copy of their report is herewith inclosed, marked B.

As authorized by Congress, the Department is now prepared to accept "the title to League Island, in the Delaware River, and adjacent marsh land, including the whole of the creek known as the back channel, from the Schuylkill to the Delaware River, and all the riparian rights and privileges of said League Island, adjacent marsh and back channel, together with so much of the opposite shore of the back channel from the League Island shore" as is described in the report of the Board, and which is considered necessary "to enable the Government to have sole and exclusive use of said back channel and both shores thereof," as provided in the act of Congress, the same "to be held for naval purposes by the Government of the United States."

Very respectfully,
GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.
Hon. MORTON MCMICHAEL, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, Penn.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The following summary comprises all the military news of the week that would be of interest to our readers. The list of changes during the week did not come to hand.

THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

This regiment will parade for drill at the "Capitoline Grounds," on Thursday next. Roll call of companies at the Armory, at 1:45 o'clock P. M. Regimental line will be formed on Monroe-place at 2 o'clock. The field and staff, (dismounted,) and the non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps, will report in Monroe-place at 1:45 o'clock. The battalion drill at the Arsenal, April 30, is countermanded. The new coat of arms adopted by the Twenty-third is a very handsome one, and neatly devised, representing the City, State and National arms, surrounded by guidons, regimental and national flags, muskets, rifles, drums, trumpets and swords, the whole surmounted by an eagle.

THE OFFICERS EXAMINING BOARD.

The Board appointed by the Governor for the examination of such officers of the National Guard as may be ordered before it, is composed of Major-Gen. H. A. BARNUM, of the Sixth Division, Syracuse; Col. GEORGE M. BAKER, of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, Buffalo; Brig.-Gen. J. M. VARIAN, Third Brigade, First Division, and Col. BRADLEY MARTIN and Lieut.-Col. S. P. SMITH, of Gov. FENTON'S staff.

This Board met on the 16th inst., at the Seventh Regiment Armory, there being a very poor attendance. It is understood that so far only fourteen officers have been ordered to appear, the majority failing to comply. The large number of resignations recently occurring may account for this fact.

THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

A battalion drill of this regiment will take place on Thursday next, at the State Arsenal, Portland-avenue. The drill will be followed by a promenade and social hop, in which the friends of the regiment will participate, and a very pleasant time is anticipated.

PROMENADE CONCERT OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

On Tuesday next, the 23d inst., a grand promenade concert will be given by GRAFULLA'S Seventh Regiment National Guard Band, when the new instruments recently received by the Band will exhibit their full power and beauty. The officers and Committees intend that this closing concert shall prove a decided success, and considerable preparation is going on to that end. Sergt.-Major WEED seems quite sanguine in the premises, and it is a good sign. We trust that the affair will prove as brilliant as that given by the Twenty-second on Saturday, the 13th inst. At the concert on Tuesday selections from the operas of "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Crispino," "L'Africaine," and "Semiramide," will be given, as well as the "Henrietta" waltz, beside the overture, "Poete et Paysan," by request. The programme of music also contains the usual number of minor pieces by eminent composers. Tickets may be obtained from officers of the regiment.

FIRST REGIMENT ARTILLERY.

In compliance with brigade orders, the commissioned officers and non-commissioned staff of this regiment will assemble in fatigue uniform, with side arms, for instruction and drill, (Casey's Tactics,) at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, on Friday evening next at 7 o'clock.

COMPETITIVE COMPANY DRILL.

The several companies in Hawkins' Zouaves (First Regiment) are becoming exercised regarding their individual superiority. In view of this fact, it is now announced that a competitive drill will take place on Monday evening, the 29th inst., at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, between Companies A and F, to decide the question of superiority. This is a very good move, and will lead to satisfactory results, as competition of any kind always tends to improvement. Tickets have been issued, without which admission will be difficult. Gen. VARIAN will act as referee.

ELECTION IN THE TENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Col. LIONEL U. LENOX was on Wednesday evening elected Colonel of the Tenth (Albany) Regiment, *vice* WOODHULL, promoted. Major DICKERMAN declined promotion to the Lieutenant-Coloneley, it being understood that he is to go on the brigade staff, so GEO. W. WARREN, of Company I, was selected in his stead.

MOONLIGHT PARADES.

On Friday evening Companies D and G of the Seventy-first Regiment, turned out for a moonlight parade. The non-commissioned staff of the regiment were present, and the command of the battalion was assumed by Capt. WOLCOTT, of D Company, supported by a staff of Capt. LEE, Lieuts. CARPENTER, WISE, ELMER and HILL. Capt. WEBBER and Lieut. BENJAMIN were in command of their respective companies. After an extensive route of march, the battalion halted in front of Col. PARMELE'S residence in West Thirty-third-street, when the compliment of a serenade was tendered that officer. Col. PARMELE thanked the members of Companies D and G for their courtesy, and remarked that when he took command of the Seventy-first Regiment he had marked out a course of discipline and drill for them, and he was happy to see that this course had met the approval of the rank and file, for without their support a commandant's duty would always be an arduous one. Here the battalion was joined by Major ROCKEFELLAR, Capts. BUNCE and ROBINSON, Lieuts. PARKINS and BRADMAN, Ex-Capt. WHEELER and a number of officers from the Fourth, Twenty-second and Thirty-seventh Regiments.

At 10 o'clock the column was again put in motion, and proceeded to Thompson's Hall, in Bleecker-street, where the members were entertained by the citizens of the Ninth Ward with a collation, when several toasts were honored, and the command reached their armory at a late hour. Sergt. ROBBINS, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and a squad of Police did good service in clearing the route for the battalion.

The moonlight parade of the Forty-seventh Regiment through the principal streets of the Eastern District on Thursday night, caused quite a sensation in Williamsburgh. The regiment was preceded by its famous drum corps, and followed by an immense concourse of youth. Several residences on the line of march were illuminated, and the splendid marching of the men elicited favorable comment. Col. MESEROLE was in command of the regiment, which returned to the armory in Fourth-street at 10 o'clock, having been two hours on the march.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The First Brigade will assemble for instruction at Tompkins-square on Monday, May 7.

The fifth of the series of hops given by the Eighth Regiment takes place on the 24th, (Wednesday.) Col. CARR, of this regiment, sails for Europe on Saturday next for a six months' tour. He was serenaded by Company B and the regimental band on Thursday evening last.

Gen. E. L. MOLINEUX, of Brooklyn, has been breveted Major-General of Volunteers.

An election to fill the position of First Lieutenant and all other vacancies in Company G, Eighth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., took place at the Armory on Friday, April 12, with the following result:

Second Lieut. Clark Braden, promoted First Lieutenant, *vice* Turnbull, resigned.

Third Sergt. Wm. H. Morrison, promoted Second Lieutenant, *vice* Braden, promoted.

Private D. W. Thomas, promoted First Sergeant, *vice* Heathcote, promoted.

First Corporal N. P. Hone, promoted Third Sergeant, *vice* Morrison, promoted.

Third Corporal B. O'Neil, promoted First Corporal, *vice* Hone, promoted.

Fourth Corporal P. Sheedy, promoted Third Corporal, *vice* B. O'Neil, promoted.

Private J. Martin, promoted Fourth Corporal, *vice* Sheedy, promoted.

THOMAS was chosen to fill the position made vacant by the election of First Sergt. HEATHCOTE to the Captaincy.

CITY REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, sixty parcels of real estate, owned by the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of the City of New-York, will on Monday, April 24, (to-morrow,) be sold at auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, commencing at noon. The only public notice of the sale is contained in three documents—a poster, announcing in general terms the sale of a large number of houses and lots; next a pamphlet, remarkable for its brevity, as it states nothing more than the number of the house or lot, and the duration and amount per annum consideration of the lease, if any, to which it is subject; and lastly, as a means of information to those desirous of investments, a map of the several parcels was printed, and a copy could be obtained at the Comptroller's office by any one who took the trouble to go for it. The map, however, seems to have been designed solely as an evidence of corporate excellence in the art of "How not to do it," and the amount of information to be derived from it is considerably less than nothing. Therefore, as neither the poster, the circular, or the map, will give the intending purchaser any idea whatever of the class of any given "house" on the list, we have prepared the following brief statement of the facts in each case:

Following the order of the map we have:

Parcel 1—No. 126 Cedar-street, near Washington; the lot 13 feet 10 inches front by 220 feet deep, and is very valuable. The building not first class.

Parcel 2—No. 74 Maiden-lane; the lot has a front of 38 feet on that street; extends through to Liberty-street, with a frontage there of 17 feet. The building is a four-story brick. Premises subject to lease until May 1, 1869, at $1,625 per year.

Parcel 3—Is the valuable business property at the corner of Fulton and West streets, and is subject to lease until May 1, 1869, at $6,100 per year.

Parcel 4—No. 79 Ann-street; lot 24 feet front by 61 feet 7 inches deep. The building inferior; subject to lease until May 1, 1868, at $250 per year.

Parcel 5—No. 7 Dover-street; lot 22x36, building a three-story brick dwelling. Possession given May 1.

Parcel 6—No. 111 Roosevelt-street; lot 22x23, 4, building two-story brick, ground floor shoemaker's shop. No lease.

Parcel 11—No. 128 West Broadway; lot 16 feet 1 inch by 36 feet 1 inch; house three-story brick, ground floor used as a livery stable, upper floors as a tenement. Subject to lease until January 15, 1868, at $500 per year.

Parcel No. 10—No. 12 Lispenard-street; a two-story brick in bad condition; basement used as a shoemaker's-shop; subject to lease until Nov. 1, 1867, at $450 per year.

Parcel No. 13—No. 37 Mott-street; a three-story brick, used as a liquor-store and tenement; possession given May 1, 1867.

Parcel No. 14—No. 3 Pike-street; built for an engine-house, of brick, three stories in height; now occupied as an upholsterer's store; possession May 1, 1867.

Parcel No. 15—No. 242 South-street; a large brick building in the business centre; subject to lease until May 1, 1869, at $1,500 a year.

Parcel No. 16—No. 205 Madison-street; a three-story brick, dressed with brown stone, built for an engine-house; possession May 1, 1867; unoccupied.

Parcel 17—No. 23 ½ Gouverneur-street; a very handsome and substantial building of brick and brown stone, built for an engine-house, now occupied as a feed-store; subject to lease until Dec. 20, 1867, at $350.

Parcel 18—No. 399 Cherry-street; a two-story brick, built for a schoolhouse used as a tenement-house; subject to lease until May 1, 1869, at $200 per year.

Parcel 19—Three-story brick, with brown-stone dressings, built as an engine-house, now a feed-store; subject to lease until Dec. 20, 1867, at $750 per year.

Parcel 21—No. 18 Renwick-street; a three-story brick and brown-stone engine-house; lower floor is now used as a stable. Possession May 1, 1867.

Parcel 22—No. 6 Norfolk-street; a three-story brick engine-house; unoccupied.

Parcel 24—No. 131 Christopher-street; a three-story brick, built for an engine-house; ground floor used as a saloon; subject to lease to May, 1869, at $220 per annum.

Parcel 26—No. 48 Horatio-street; a three-story brick, built for an engine-house, and now used as a store and tenement; subject to lease until Dec. 20, 1867, at $325.

Parcel 28—A two-and-a-half story brick, No. 1½ Eldridge-street, now used as a butcher shop, subject to lease until May 1, 1867, at $350.

Parcel 29—No. 22 Eldridge-street, a three-story brick with half basement, used as a saloon and tenement house, subject to lease until May 1, 1869, at $490 per year.

Parcel 30—No. 101 Hester-street, a wooden building with stone basement, three stories in height, occupied as a tenement house, subject to lease until Dec. 20, 1867, at $360 per year.

Parcel 31—No. 49 Chrystie-street; lot 24x74, on which stands half of a six-story brick building used as a chair factory; the lot alone is for sale.

Parcel 33—No. 353 East Third-street; a brick engine-house, three-stories in height; subject to lease until Jan. 3, 1868, at $300 per year.

Parcel 34—A two-story brick engine-house on Fourth-street, near Lewis, now occupied as a store-house; possession given May 1, 1867.

Parcel 35—No. 439 East Tenth-street; a small two-story brick, built for an engine-house; since used as a bolt and nut factory, and now unoccupied; possession May 1, 1867.

Parcel 38—No. 7 Goerck-street; a three-story brick, occupied as a tenement-house, subject to lease until Jan. 3, 1868, at $800 per year.

Parcel 39—No. 7 Mangin-street; a three-story brick tenement-house, and possession given May 1, 1867.

Parcel 40—No. 375 Rivington-street; a brick of three stories and in a bad condition. Possession given May 1, 1867.

Parcel 41—No. 174 Mulberry-street; a brick engine-house, the ground floor used as a carriage-house, and the upper floors as tenements. Possession given May 1, 1867.

Parcel 42—No. 160 Wooster street; a two and a half story brick dwelling, in good order; subject to lease until Dec. 15, 1867, at $550 per year.

Parcel 43—No. 61 East Twelfth-street; a two-story brick engine-house, now used as a carriage-house; subject to lease until Dec. 20, 1867, at $300 per year.

Parcel 44—No. 162 West Eighteenth-street; a very handsome and highly ornamented engine-house, built of brick and brown-stone; subject to lease until Nov. 1, 1867, at $450 per year.

Parcel 45—No. 154 Norfolk-street; a three-story brick engine-house, now occupied as a straw hat bleaching establishment; subject to lease until Dec. 20, 1867, at $575 per year.

Parcel 47—No. 161 East Twenty-second-street; a two-story brick, built as a hose-house; subject to lease until Dec. 20, 1867, at $350.

Parcel 49—Nos. 106 and 108 East Fiftieth-street, near Lexington-avenue; are two-story brick buildings, used as a dwelling and as a soda factory: No. 106 subject to lease until Nov. 1, 1867, at $125 per annum, and No. 108 until May 1, 1868, at $200 per annum.

Parcel 54—Eighty-second-street, near Fourth-avenue; a two-story brick, built for an engine-house; the street graded; subject to lease until Nov. 1, 1867, at $200 per annum.

Parcel 55—Foot of Eighty-sixth-street, East River; building two and-a-half stories, of cobble-stone, known as Hell Gate Ferry-house; the lot is irregular in form, with water front; subject to lease until May 1, 1869, at $575 per year.

Parcel 56, No. 408 West Twenty-seventh-street; two-story brick, built as an engine-house; now used as a stable and dwelling; possession given May 1, 1867.

Parcel 57, No. 202 West Thirty-first-street; a two-story brick, (with frame attachment,) built as an engine-house, now used as a stable; subject to lease until Dec. 20, 1867, at $460 per year.

Parcel 60, No. 135 East Twenty-sixth-street; a two-story brick engine-house; subject to lease to Sept. 1, 1867, at $1,000 per year.

In conclusion, there are upon the catalogue a large number of vacant lots in all sections of the City, the most valuable being the triangle formed by Canal, West and Hoboken streets. These vacant lots, however, require no further mention in the interests of the City than the catalogue and map give them. As to the houses in the foregoing list, it will be seen that very many of them are leased at a very low figure, and it may be inferred from this fact that they are worthless structures, which is not the case, as these rents are but another instance of the manifold wonders in the management of City affairs. Take the house No. 160 Wooster-street for example, leased to Coroner WIEDEY at $550 per annum. We imagine that anybody who ever saw it would be exceedingly anxious to pay considerably more than that for, it as a speculation. And in almost every instance the rents bear no fair proportion to the prices asked and easily obtained for similar buildings in the same neighborhood. Purchasers therefor should remember that, for some reason to the general public unknown, the City has been leasing its property at rates far below the market, and not do these houses the wrong to think that these prices are all they would bring, if brought into the open market. By taking with them to the sale the map or catalogue, and this article, purchasers will have the dimensions and locations of the lots, and the general characteristics of the buildings.

Charitable Bequests of the Late Dr. Abrahams.

Dr. SIMEON ABRAHAMS, whose recent death in this City has been announced, bequeathed nearly all his large property to various charitable institutions in this City. After directing that all his debts shall be immediately paid, the will gives to his brother BENJAMIN, during life, the income of $50,000; to his sister, Mrs. DYER, during life, the income of $30,000; Hebrew Benevolent Society, $25,000; Jews' Hospital, $25,000; Lying-in Asylum, Marion-street, $3,000; American Female Guardian Society, $5,000; Orphan Asylum, Bloomingdale, $5,000; Eye and Ear Infirmary, $3,000; Firemen's Fund Association, $1,000; Deaf and Dumb Institution, $3,000; Old Ladies' Home, Twentieth-street, $20,000; Blind Asylum, Ninth-avenue, $5,000; Juvenile Asylum for the Reformation of Delinquents, $2,000; New-York Dispensary, $1,000; Northern Dispensary, $1,000; Eastern Dispensary, $1,000; Demilt Dispensary, $2,000; Western Dispensary, $1,000; Northeastern Dispensary, $1,000; Northwestern Dispensary, $1,000; New-York Opthalmic Hospital, $2,000; Juvenile Asylum, $3,000; New-York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, $5,000; Nursery and Child's Hospital, $3,000; Colored Home, $5,000; Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans, $5,000. Each executor who shall qualify, (three in number, $1,000,) $3,000, in addition to his regular fees. Total, $210,000. The use of house and lot to his brother and sister during their lives, with all taxes, assessments, water rents, &c., paid. All the rest, residue and remainder of his property to the New-York Hospital; to which institution he also gives all the property of which his brother and sister have the use while living, (house included,) after their death; appoints BENJAMIN ABRAHAMS, JOHN H. RIKER and SAMUEL RIKER executors.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I—APRIL 20.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

SUIT FOR LOST BAGGAGE.

Frances Tolano vs. *The National Steam Navigation Company.*—This is an action to recover $2,890 50, the alleged value of a trunk containing wearing apparel, plate, jewelry and gold coin belonging to plaintiff, which she alleges was lost or stolen by defendants at or near the port of New-York, in October last. Plaintiff was a passenger in the steamship *Helvetia*, from Liverpool to New-York, and on her arrival here was unable to find her trunk, and brought this action to recover its value.

The defence is, first, that by a special agreement with plaintiff the defendants were not to be responsible for the detention, loss or damage of baggage; second, that plaintiff represented to defendants that her baggage contained only the ordinary wearing apparel, and gave no notice that there was plate, jewelry or gold coin in the trunk or paid any freight thereon; third, that on the arrival of the steamship at quarantine, it being in cholera time, the Quarantine Commissioners and Board of Health took possession of the steamer and passengers' baggage, and removed the same, by which act the same passed out of the control of defendants, and relieved them from any subsequent responsibility for it.

The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,800, subject to the opinion of the Court on questions of law.

H. Morrison for plaintiff; Messrs. Chetwood and Van Cott for defendants.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: Mary Streaff, Carl C. Polhman, George Schmelzel, Jacob Vinebergh, George Grundrum and Charles Cruix.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration have been granted on the following estates: Harrison J. Robinson, John Boeram, Amelia E. Donnelly, Wm. Farrell, Adolph Kirstein, James Neirns, Rudolph Emhoff, John Freeman, John Pendlebury, Theophilis Wangred, David C. Morshead, Wm. R. Neirns, Albert A. Graaf, Matilda Pohle, Henry Ran, Nancy Dykers, Henry Henning, Jr., Christian Rebman, James McMullen, William Ryan and John H. McCready.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 20.

By Judge Barbour.

In the matter of Robert Ferguson to be discharged from the Home of the Friendless on the petition of Catharine Decker; writ dismissed. The Masterson-avenue Baptist Church vs. The Baptist Church in Oliver-street; motion granted. B. McDonnell vs. Bearnard J. Fallon; motion to discharge the order of arrest denied; bail reduced to $250. Herman Dill vs. Wright Gillies et al.; motion granted. John Sherwood vs. Rebecca Rice; motion granted. Stephen B. Cushing vs. Angeline Henry; motion denied without costs; plaintiff to serve a complaint within three days. Stephen B. Cushing vs. James F. Henry; motion denied without costs; plaintiff to serve a complaint within three days. In the matter of the petition of James White, for a writ of *habeas corpus*; writ issued. James G. Read vs. J. H. Corning; motion granted. Samuel H. Hartshorne vs. The Union Mutual Insurance Company; motion granted. Chamberlain vs. Dempsey; motion granted. Conger vs. Dippil; prisoner remanded to custody. Bowman vs. Omer, &c.; motion for receiver granted. Runniwell vs. Show et al.; motion granted. Newton vs. Hicks; motion granted.

By Judge McCunn.

Gregory vs. Gregory; proposed settlement of the case to be given to Judge McCunn this P. M., or not later than Monday next; otherwise case to stand as settled.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 20.

By Judge Barnard.

Amasa Leonard vs. Roderick F. Clow et al.; motion denied. Spencer C. Benham vs. Allan Hay et al.; motion denied. Isaiah T. Williams vs. The Brewster Iron Mining Company; motion granted and reference ordered. Franklin Wight vs. Charles W. Ruprecht, &c.; motion denied; leave given to renew on payment of costs and on new papers showing merits.

By Judge Ingraham.

Eugene Kelly, &c., vs. William Cushing, et al.; motion denied with leave to renew on other papers.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

CALENDAR FOR MONDAY.

The People *vs.* Joseph Simpson and James Dolan, robbery.
The People *vs.* Henry Johnson, burglary.
The People *vs.* August Boose, burglary.
The People *vs.* James Mitchell, burglary.
The People *vs.* John Plunkett, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Thomas Clarke, forgery.
The People *vs.* John O'Keefe, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Ellen Kelly and Honora Scanlon, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Eliza Terry, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Adolph Telher, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Richard Abbott, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Burns, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Geo. Roase, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Peter Cosgrove, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Kiernan, forgery.
The People *vs.* Michael Kelly, felonious assault and battery.
The People *vs.* Wm. Marsh, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Adam Enly and Francis Enly, riot and assault and battery.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

The calendar yesterday comprised only thirty cases. Thirteen prisoners were convicted of petit larceny, two of assault and battery and one of violating the Health Code. These were sentenced, with the exception of two who were remanded.

A PILFERER OF PERFUMERY.

James C. Herbert was charged with stealing a package containing a half dozen of Lubin's extracts, of the value of $4 75, from the store No. 41 Dey-street, where he had formerly been employed. It appeared that the proprietors had missed several articles, and laid a trap for the thief by placing some goods where they would be readily missed if taken, and setting a policeman on watch. Herbert having entered, ostensibly to make a purchase, was seen to go out with a parcel in his hand, and on being arrested acknowledged that he had not paid for it, though he expressed his intention of doing so the next day. He was found guilty and remanded for sentence.

A TIME-PIECE TAKEN.

John McDonald was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months for stealing a silver watch, valued at $15, from James Mee. The latter having met McDonald in a drinking-saloon in Allen-street, and being about to leave, the prisoner asked him the time, and familiarly pulled the watch out of his pocket, then making a pretence of returning it, he put back only the chain, as Mee discovered after his departure. McDonald being arrested the next day, at first denied the theft, but subsequently informed the officer where he had pawned the watch.

PRESERVERS OF PRESERVES.

Three respectable looking men, named William M. Scott, Charles E. Funk and William Romer, were charged with having stolen a quantity of canned goods, preserves, &c., from the premises Nos. 117 and 119 Front-street, on the occasion of a fire which lately occurred there. These men occupied houses in South-street in the rear of the building referred to, and separated from it by a wall about twelve feet high. One of them was observed while the fire was in progress throwing the cans over the wall, and they were afterward found in the rooms of Scott and Romer. It was shown that the character of the men had previously been good, and they were discharged on paying a fine of $50 each.

COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

Frank Hamilton was charged with a violation of a City ordinance in driving an express wagon recklessly through the Fifth-avenue. The ordinance in question prohibits driving at a rate exceeding five miles an hour. The language of the complaint failed to bring the charge within the terms of the ordinance, and it was therefore dismissed.

ASSAULT ON A "HOUSEKEEPER."

Antoine Merele, a young Italian, was charged with committing an assault and battery upon Martha W. Brown, who represented herself to be his "housekeeper," residing at No. 210 Elm-street. The complainant was very loth to testify in the case, wishing to withdraw the charge; but the affidavit upon which the complaint was grounded containing some reference to a robbery in which the prisoner was supposed to be implicated, she was compelled to give her evidence. The assault, however, appeared to be of trifling consequence, and the prisoner was discharged.

CONCEALED WEAPON.

Joseph Lorenzo, also an Italian, was charged with carrying a deadly weapon concealed upon his person. He was arrested by Sergeant Phillips, of the Twelfth Precinct, on suspicion of being concerned in certain depredations alleged to have been committed by one Albano, (the same as referred to in the foregoing case,) Phillips having been deputed to work up the affair. It appeared that nothing was found to warrant proceedings against him on that ground, but a short dirk-knife having been found in his pocket he was charged with the offence above described. The knife was produced in Court, and evidence was introduced showing that he bought it a few days ago, together with an opera-glass, with the intention of sending them to his brother in Italy. The Court, on examining the statute, concluded that the case was beyond its jurisdiction, and ordered it to be transferred to the General Sessions, increasing the prisoner's bail to $1,000.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.

The People vs. *Minnie Livingston.*—In this case it was moved that the matter stand over until Saturday of next week, the counsel for the prisoner stating that the case was one of more than ordinary importance, calling for the examination of a large number of witnesses on each side, and that many subpœnas had been issued, only a few of which had yet been served. Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., for the people, assented to the adjournment, saying that the prosecution desired to make this a test case, with the hope of meting out the severest penalty of the law, as an example, in case of a conviction.

The house complained of is No. 45 West Twelfth-street, upon which a descent was lately made by the Police, and several of the inmates arrested. The adjournment was granted.

MINOR CASES.

John Mullen was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months, for beating his wife, Catharine. Henry McCord pleaded guilty to stealing a pair of boots from John Connell, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment. John Wilson, included in the same complaint, was acquitted. Jacob Howard (colored) stole eight dozen of eggs from Thomas H. Wist, for which he was sent to the Penitentiary for one month, on pleading guilty. Mary A. Zacharie, for stealing a table-cloth, worth $15, from her employer, was sent up for two months.

Henry Selmer, having unintentionally knocked down a policeman, who was about arresting him for drunkenness, was fined $10.

Charles Louis, having stolen a pocketbook containing $15 from John Neilson, a sailor, while in a dance [illegible] was sentenced to four months in the Penitentiary. Christian Jourdan, for exposing fish for sale with the entrails in, was fined $1.

The Court adjourned until Thursday, the 25th inst., holding no session on Tuesday, on account of the election.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 20, 1867.

27,000	U. S. 6s. '81...C.	109¾	100	Atlantic Mail......	84
1,000	do	109¾	10	N. Y. Central......	97
5,000	U. S. 6s. '81... R.	109¾	300	do	96¾
60,000	U.S.6s.5-20s C'64.	108½	100	do	96⅞
,500	U. S. 5s. 10-40. C.	98½	50	do........s10	96¾
2,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.C'62.	109⅝	300	do	96½
10,000	do	109⅞	400	do.......2d call	96⅝
25,000	US6s. 5-20s.C'65..	108⅞	200	do	96½
29,000	do	108⅝	100	Erie Railroad......	55⅞
11,500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s		500	do	55⅛
	3d series.....s3	105½	200	do.........s60	55½
500	Tr. Notes 7 3-10s,		1100	do	55¾
	First Ser...l'ge	106	150	Hudson R.	90
1,050	do........Small.	106	25	Erie R. Pr.	70½
10,000	Sec. ser. Small	105⅜	6	N. Y. & N. H. R...	120
1,000	do	105⅝	200	Reading	98¾
50,000	do	105½	1000	do........s60	99
50,000	do	105⅞	900	do	98⅞
2,000	Tenn. 6s......x-c	64½	400	Cleve. & Pitts	67⅜
12,000	Tenn. 6s. New...	63	200	do......2d call	67¾
1,000	do	62¾	300	M. S. & N. I.	65
11,000	Missouri 6s......	93	200	do	64⅛
10,000	do	92¾	300	do	64⅛
15,000	do	92½	700	do.........b30	64¾
10,000	Ohio 6s, '81......	102	100	do.........b30	64⅞
10,000	Mich. 7s, W. L..	102	100	do	64⅝
2,000	R. I. State 6s....	99	200	Ill. Cen. R.	112½
200,000	Ohio & M. C.	22	2100	Chic. & N. W.	30
30,000	do........b30	22	500	do........s30	30
30,000	do........s60	21	500	do	30⅛
2,000	Erie 2d M. '79....	100	500	do........s30	29⅞
1,000	Erie 3d M.	95½	700	do........s30	29¾
3,000	Harlem 1st M....	102½	400	do	29⅞
2,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	99	0	do	30⅛
3,000	Chic. & Mil. 1st.	86	600	do	30¼
4,000	C. & R. I. 1st M	80	2400	do........s60	30
30	Bk. of Commerce..	115	1600	Chi. & N. W. Pf...	57
11	Fourth Nat. Bank.	104⅜	200	do	56¾
29	do	104½	200	do	56⅞
25	Bank St. of S. N. Y.	109	500	do........s30	57⅞
100	Canton Co.	42⅛	200	do........s10	57
100	do	42	100	do	57⅛
100	Penn. Coal Co.	150	20	do	58
300	Pac. M. SS. Co.	125⅛	700	do......2d call	57⅝
100	do........s10	125½	100	do........s30	57⅛
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	28	100	Chic. & R. I.	85⅜
200	West. U. Tel.	35⅛	1400	do	85⅛
300	do	35½	400	do........s10	85⅛
600	do	35¼	400	do......2d call	85¾
100	do	35⅜	200	P., F. W. & C.	91½
100	do	35½	300	do	91⅛
	do	35⅞	200	do......2d call	91⅛
5	Amer. Ex. Co.	55	233	Alt. & T. H.	31
100	Mar. Min. Co.	66⅜	100	Chic. & G. East. R.	30
800	Mar. Min. Pr.	27½	100	Dubuque & S. C. Pr	56
100	Boston W. P.	27¾	150	Chic. & Alt.	108½
100	do	27¾			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	West. U. Tel.	35⅝	600	Mich. S. & N. I.	65¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....b5	97⅛	200	do........b10	65⅜
500	do........c	97⅛	300	do........c	65¼
800	do........c	97⅛	300	do........s3	65½
300	do........c	97½	200	do	65⅛
1800	Erie Railroad	55⅞	600	do........s10	64¾
950	do........c	55⅞	400	do........b3	65
400	do	55⅝	100	Chic. & N. W.	31¾
400	do........b3	55⅞	800	do	31
500	Reading R.....s10	99⅞	500	do	30⅞
500	do	99⅞	500	do	30¾
200	do........s10	99¾	200	do........s3	30⅜
100	do........c	99⅞	300	do........c	30¾
200	Clev. & Pitts.	68⅛	200	Chic. & N.W. Pr.	57¾
300	Chi., R. I. & P.	85½	400	do........c	57½
100	do........b5	85⅝	800	do	57½
200	do	85⅝	200	do........b3	57⅝
100	do........c	85⅝	300	P., F. W. & C.	91¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$15,000	Ohio & M. C.	22⅛	200	Reading R.	100
200	Boston W. P.	27½	400	M. S. & N. I.	64⅞
100	do........c	27⅜	800	do........c	64⅞
100	Mar. Pref.	20¾	1800	do	64¾
100	Con. Greg. G...b10	9	400	do........b3	64¾
100	At. Mail	84¾	400	Clev. & Pitts.	68
100	do	84½	500	do	68½
200	West. U. Tel....c.	35⅝	200	Chi., R. I. & P....c.	85¾
100	do........c	35½	100	do........b3	85⅞
100	do........s3	35⅝	1200	Chic. & N. W.	31⅛
100	do	35⅝	200	do........s3	30¼
300	N. Y. Cen.	96⅝	200	do........c	30⅛
2600	do	96½	400	do........b3	30⅛
200	do	96⅜	100	do........s10	30⅞
200	do........b10	96½	500	do........s3	30⅜
3600	Erie R.	56⅛	400	Chi. & N. W. Pr...	57½
200	do........b15	56⅜	100	do........s10	57⅛
600	do........b3	56¼	600	do	57⅜
100	do........s15	56⅛	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	91½
200	do........b5	56¼	400	do	91¾

SATURDAY, April 20—P. M.

In the absence of Cable news in the forenoon, the Gold Room was less excited and lower by one ₰ cent. than the Street Sales on Good Friday. The sales up to 2:30 P. M. were 139@138½@137⅞@138⅞@138 ₰ cent. On the receipt of the Foreign telegrams of further political agitation on the Continent the price rapidly advanced to 138⅝@139@130½@139 ₰ cent., the last figure being quoted at 4 o'clock. There was considerable excitement at the close of the day, and a large amount of business done. The London telegrams report a very slight difference in Consols, and 69½ ex-dividend for 5-20s. on the lower Frankfort quotation. The Customs demand for Gold of the day $362,000, and for the week $2,120,000. The California receipts last Monday $1,146,584, and the export of the week, chiefly Silver bars and Spanish Gold, $380,223.

The Public Funds of the United States nearly all advanced to-day, the largest business being done in the Coupon 5-20s of 1862-5, May and November. The 1862s sold at 110, and the 65s 108⅜ ₰ cent. The Second and Third Series of 7.30s advanced to 105⅝, the First 106@106⅛ ₰ cent. The market closed strong, owing to the rapidly increasing ease in the Money market, and the gain of $3,500,000 or $4,000,000 in Greenbacks on the Bank movement of the week. Money is quoted 5@6 ₰ cent. to the Brokers, and the offerings both at Bank and on the Street quite free.

The Railway market at the Stock Exchange, compared with Thursday afternoon, ruled higher on Erie, 1 ₰ cent. lower on New-York Central, 2 ₰ cent. lower on Michigan Southern, and 1 ₰ cent. on the Northwest Stocks. The market was bearish on nearly all descriptions, the prominent resistance to this feeling being on Erie, Reading and Fort Wayne. At 4 P. M., in the Long Room, (no afternoon Boards,) the following quotations were made:

	Thur.	Sat.		Thur.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	98	98⅛	Northwest	31⅛	30⅞
U. S. 5-20s	109⅜	110	N. West Pref	58⅛	57⅝
U. S. 7.30s	106	106⅛	Rock Island	85⅝	85⅝
N. Y. Central	97⅛	96⅝	Fort Wayne	91⅞	91⅝
Erie	55⅞	56⅛	Pacific Mail	125⅛	125⅛
Hudson	91	91	Quicksilver	28⅛	28
Reading	99⅛	100	W. U. Telegraph	35⅝	35⅝
Mich. Southern	66⅛	64⅝	Mariposa Pref	20	20
Illinois Central	114	114½	Ohio Certificates	22⅛	22⅛
Pittsburgh	68⅛	68	American Gold	137⅞	139
Tennessee 6s	64⅝	64⅝	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅛

The following bids were made for the Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₰ cent., 1867	133	5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	107⅝
6 ₰ cent., 1868	130	Oregon W. L., ½yr. 1881	106
6 ₰ cent. coupon, 1868	110	5 ₰ cent., coup., 1871	110
6 ₰ cent. reg'd, 1881	109⅝	End. coupon, 1871	109
500 & 1,000, 1881	109⅝	5 ₰ cent., reg'd, 1874	102
End. coupon, 1881	108⅝	5 ₰ cent., cou., 1874	103
5-20 registered, 1862	104	End. coupon, 1874	102½
5-20 500 & 1,000	110	10-40 coupon, small	97⅜
5-20 registered, 1864	104	10-40 500 & 1,000	99⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000	109⅜	7 3-10 1st series	106
5-20 registered, 1865	104	7 3-10 2d series	105¾
5-20 500 & 1,000	108⅞	7 3-10 3d series	105⅝
5-20 reg., 1865, new issue	107½		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6s, 1881	102	Virginia, new bonds	59
Kentucky 6s, 1868-'72	99¾	Georgia 6s	70
Indiana 5s	91½	Georgia 7s, new bonds	84
Indiana 2½s	90	North Carolina 6s	62
Michigan 7s, 1868	102	North Carolina, ex c.	46
Michigan 7s, 1878	101	North Carolina, n. bds.	45¼
Michigan 7s, war loan	101	Missouri 6s	93⅛
Tennessee 6s, ex c.	64¼	Missouri, H. & St. Jo. 1s.	79½
Tennessee 6s, new bds.	62¾	Missouri, Pac. R. R. 1s.	93
Virginia Coupon 6s	63	California 7s	119
Virginia, ex c.	44	Rhode Island 6s	98⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks. The National American Exchange Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of 5 ₰ cent., payable May 1:

New-York	119	Hanover	113
Manhattan	132	Irving	104
Merchants'	115	Metropolitan	124
Mechanics'	118	Market	115
Tradesmen's	144	Nassau	106
Merchants' Exch'ge	106	Shoe and Leather	111
Seventh Ward	110	Corn Exchange	118
Commerce	114½	Continental	103
Mechanics' Bkg Assn	110	Commonwealth	106
American Exchange	116⅜	Park	141
Bank of the Repub.	114½	Fourth National	104⅜

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91½	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	91½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	9 ½	Tol. & W. 2d M.	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Gt. Western 1st M. '68.	95
Erie 1st mort. 1876	102¾	Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	80
Erie 7s. 3d mort, '83	95½	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	95
Erie 7s. 5th mort., 1888.	87	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	96
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M.. 1869.	102¼	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85.	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	101
Hud. R. 7s. conv., 1867.	100	N. J. Central 1st M.	100
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102	N. J. Central 2d M.	103
Mich. Cen. 8 ₰ c. 1869-72.	107	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	101½
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82.	107	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d M.	94½
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₰ ct. 1st M.	109½	Clev. & P. 3d M con.	88
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	97	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	72
Pac. R. 7s guart'd by Mo	93	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	78
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	88	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	74	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M	40
Chi. & N. W. In't B.	91	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	84
Lack. & West'n Bds.	96		

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company has declared a dividend of $5 ₰ share (10 ₰ cent.,) free of Government tax, payable on the 25th inst., at the National Bank of Commerce.

The traffic of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway for the second week of April was:

1867	$26,726 40
1866	24,059 23
Increase	$2,667 17

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $2,091,852 66; Payments, $338,581 25; Customs, $349,000; Gold Notes, $468,000; Balance, $112,091,074 29.

The *American Railroad Journal* of this date contains an abstract statement, in tabular form, of the Annual Report of the Auditor-General of Pennsylvania for the year 1866, showing the length, cost, indebtedness, earnings, dividends, &c., &c., of all the steam and horse railroads and canals of the State, as far as reported to the Legislature. This State has now more miles of railroad in operation than any other State in the Union.

From the *Railroad Journal*, also, we glean the following exhibit of the gross income of the Boston and Worcester Railroad for the years ending Nov. 30, 1865 and 1866:

	1865.	1866.
From passengers	$1,0[illegible].158 19	$1,028,695 85
From freight	623,499 63	772,534 15
From mails	13,712 47	14,164 26
From expresses	......	57,414 15
From rents	21,635 85	18,383 97
From interests, &c.	35,157 96	23,537 16
Total	$1,697,164 10	$1,914,729 54
Expenses, viz.:		
Repairs of road	$154,606 76	$237,025 48
Repairs of engines	127,942 82	103,728 00
Repairs of cars	113,222 82	145,629 64
Repairs of buildings	68,570 15	146,904 55
Repairs of bridges	1,551 44	21,490 61
Fuel	139,614 69	131,641 78
Oil and waste	15,[illegible] 01	18,877 26
Wages of watchmen, signalmen, and switchmen	23,479 30	25,903 44
Taxes and insurance	33,469 59	22,916 01
Passenger expenses	114,3[illegible] 11	131,496 86
Freight expenses	17[illegible] 98	228,391 16
Gratuities and damages	8,178 43	18,364 33
Rent to agricult'l branch.	20,969 07	21,635 23
Salaries	49,199 64	47,724 51
U. S. tax on receipts	41,668 30	44,468 26
Revenue stamps	2,715 00	3,901 81
State tax	80,560 36	[illegible],169 28
Total	$1,[illegible]0,106 47	$1,424,528 21

The gross receipts have exceeded those of last year by $217,565 44; the expenses by $264,421 74; making the decrease in net income $46,856 30. The increase on local business was $120,927 38; on joint business $53,644 80. Total income per mile of road, $27,749 70; expenses, do., $20,645 39. Income per mile run, $2 62; expenses, do., $1 95. Cost of road repairs per mile, $3,455 20; do., per mile run, 32.50 cents. Per cent. of main track relaid with new rails, 13.15; do., with repaired rails, 4.76; do., with new sleepers, 13.79; cost per car per mile run, 2.30c. Cost per mile for fuel, 18.05 cents. Cost of transportation per ton and per passenger per mile, without distinguishing between them, 2.283 cents.

Miles run by passenger trains, 479,975; by freight trains, 232,242; by other trains, 16,253—total miles run, 729,470. The number of passengers carried in the cars has been 2,663,825; number of passengers carried one mile, 42,008,825; number of passengers carried one mile, to and from other roads, 14,300,624. Tons of merchandise carried, 569,319; tons of merchandise carried one mile, 21,263,961; tons of merchandise carried one mile to and from other roads, 16,321,481. Increase in passengers carried, 277,639; increase in passengers carried one mile, 1,509,359. Increase in tons of merchandise carried, 141,915; increase in tons of merchandise carried one mile, 5,213,864.

The equipment of the road consists of 36 engines; 58 8-wheel, 1 4-wheel, also 2-5ths of 5 on steamboat train, and 44-234ths of 25 on land route trains; 10 8-wheel baggage, also 2-5ths of 2 on steamboat and 44-234ths of 14 on land route trains; 371 8-wheel, 6 4-wheel merchandise, and 25 4-wheel coal cars.

Balance Sheet, Nov. 30, 1866.

Construction and equipment	$4,500,000 00
Materials on hand	165,200 85
Notes receivable	289,519 22
Freight uncollected	176,090 19
Grand Junction R. R. 1st mort. bonds..	254,930 00
Grand Junction R. R. 2d mort. bonds..	100,000 00
Land not charged to construction account	109,698 92
Balance due from other roads	128,297 38
Cash	36,133 54
Total	$5,759,810 10
Capital stock	$4,500,000 00
Reserved income	600,338 20
Insurance fund	21,110 25
Dividend payable Jan. 1, 1867	236,842 10
Unclaimed dividends	7,914 00
Bills unpaid	318,430 17
Balance due other roads	75,175 38
Total	$5,759,810 10

President—GINERY TWITCHELL.
Directors—Ginery Twitchell, Daniel Denny, Nathaniel Hammond, Benj. F. White, Emory Washburn, Peter T. Homer, D. Waldo Lincoln, William Claflin and George P. Upham.
Vice-President—D. Waldo Lincoln.
Superintendent—Abraham Firth.
Treasurer—Horace Williams.

We find the following in the Kennebec (Me.) *Journal*:

On the questions submitted to the Supreme Court of Maine, the following opinion has been given adversely to the bill, "An act providing for the taxation of the property and stock of National Banks and Banking Associations in the State of Maine," approved March 1, 1867. This opinion was received at the office of the Secretary of State April 15. It is understood that Judges DICKERSON and TAPLEY dissent from the majority of the Court, whose names we give below. The opinion of Judge DICKERSON was received by the Secretary of State March 27. No other opinion has been received.

BANGOR, March 11, 1867.

To the questions proposed by the order of the House of Representatives under date of Feb. 26, we have the honor to answer as follows:

By the act of Congress of June 3, 1864, "to provide for a national currency," and for the organization of national banking associations, by section 40, it is enacted "That the President and Cashier of every such association shall cause to be kept, at all times, a full and correct list of the names and residences of all the shareholders in the association and the number of shares held by each, in the office, where the business is transacted, and such list shall be subject to the inspection of all shareholders and creditors of the association and the officers authorized to assess taxes under State authority, during business hours of each day," &c., &c.

The forty-first section of the same act, after making provision for taxation by the United States, proceeds as follows: "Provided that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent all the shares in any of said associations, held by any person or body corporate, from being included in the valuation of personal property of such person or corporation in the assessment of taxes imposed by or under State authority at the place where such bank is located and not elsewhere," &c.

By reference to the sections just cited, it is obvious that the valuation of shares and assessment and collection of taxes thereon are to be made at the place where the bank is located and by the municipal officers severally appointed for these specific purposes. These sections regard the capital of the bank as located where its business is done—following the rule adopted in this State as established by Revised Statutes of 1857, chapter 6, section 11, rule 1.

The place referred to is the municipal corporation in which the bank is located, and where the valuation of the shares must be taken, the assessment thereon made and the amount assessed collected. It is one of the recognized incidents of taxation that the corporation by whose authority taxes are assessed and collected should expend the amount to defray its own necessary expenses and discharge its municipal obligations.

When the owner of shares resides at a place other than that where the bank is located, it is obvious that if the valuation of shares and assessment upon the same were made at the residence of such shareholder it would be done in the very teeth of the act, which in express terms prohibits their being done elsewhere. But that cannot be done indirectly, which if done directly, would be in clear violation of the act of Congress.

To the questions proposed, we answer:

1. The law of Congress creating National Banks and Banking Associations requires that all taxes assessed by virtue of State Law on the shares of such banks shall be applied to the use and benefit of the city and town in which the same is located, when shares in such banks are owned in some other city or town in this State.

2. The provisions contained in sections three and four of a bill entitled "an act providing for the taxation of the property and stock of National Banks and Banking Associations in the State of Maine," approved March 1, 1867, are not consistent with the existing law of Congress.

JOHN APPLETON,
JONAS CUTTING,
EDW. KENT,
C. W. WALTON,
WM. G. BARROWS,
CHAS. DANFORTH.

Hon. EPHRAIM FLINT, Secretary of State, Augusta.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, April 7, 1867.

SIR: I reply to yours of the 30th ult., that the expression "permanent improvements" and "betterments," as used in section 117 of the Internal Revenue Law, are very nearly synonymous in meaning, and refer to that class of improvements which permanently increase the value of the property upon which they are made, while "repairs" are understood to be those improvements made, or work done upon property, which serve merely to prevent its becoming useless or depreciating in value.

Amounts expended in "improvements or betterments," as above defined, are not deductable in estimating the amount of taxable income, but "repairs," not exceeding those usually or ordinarily made, may be so allowed.

In ascertaining what amounts may be allowed for repairs, the Assessor must determine, according to the circumstances of the case, how much of the improvements made are to prevent the depreciation of the value of the property, and how much for the purpose of giving it permanent additional value.

Very respectfully,
THOMAS HARLAND,
Deputy Commissioner.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 9, 1867.

E. A. Rollins, Commissioner, Washington City:

Are notes issued by States and counties taxable like notes issued by towns, cities or municipal corporations? W. H. OGBOURNE, Treasurer.

REPLY.

Promissory notes issued by States and counties not subject to stamp duty. Notes issued for circulation, as currency, taxable as notes of banks are taxable. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

SECOND DISPATCH.

APRIL 10, 1867.

To E. A. Rollins, Commissioner:

If States or counties issue notes for circulation, as currency, to pay their indebtedness, and pay 10 per cent. tax on gross amount issued, are the notes taxable again for one year?

Replied to as follows:

After May 1, tax of 10 per cent. each time notes are paid out by bank, banker or associations.

THOMAS HARLAND, Deputy Com'r.

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER,
DEALER AND BROKER
IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD,
STOCKS AND BONDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED SIXTEEN YEARS.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.
Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers available in ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, April 9, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
A dividend of five per cent. in stock, free of tax, has been declared to the shareholders of this Company, payable at the Bank of America, on or after the 25th inst. Provided, that all fractional parts be paid in cash at the rate of four per cent.
The transfer books will be closed for ten days from the 15th inst.
By order of the Board of Directors.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 36 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF. BENSON VAN VLIET.
JOHN B. NORRIS. M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

BUDGE, SCHIFF & CO.,
NO. 55 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
Brokers in U. S. Government Securities, Gold Stocks and Foreign Exchange; are prepared to buy U. S. Gold Coupons for May for Gold and Currency at liberal rates.

PROPOSALS FOR $808,000 AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS guaranteed by the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, until FRIDAY, April 26, at noon, for the whole or any part of Eight Hundred and Eight Thousand Dollars of Bonds of the American Dock and Improvement Company, making the whole issue two millions.
The bonds are for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1886, interest 7 per cent., payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in the City of New-York. They have coupons attached, and can be held either as registered bonds or bearer bonds, as the holder may from time to time elect.
These bonds are issued for land purchases and improvements in Communipaw Bay, under the authority of the State of New-Jersey, on the extensive water front of the Company, and in connection with the improvements of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.
The punctual payment of the principal and interest of the bonds is guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.
Proposals should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and directed to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York.
Any further information desired can be obtained on application at the same place, where a copy of the bonds can be seen.
Payments to be made 50 per cent. on the allotment of the bonds, 25 per cent. on the 15th of May, and 25 per cent. on the 15th of June, or the whole can be paid at once. The interest will be adjusted on the first coupon.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any of the bids not satisfactory to the Company.
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
JOHN C. GREEN,
MOSES TAYLOR,
ADAM NORRIE,
Finance Committee.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, April 8, 1867.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR more coupons, due May 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury. H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

OFFICE OF THE COON CREEK OIL, LUMBER AND MINING CO., No. 23 South-st., New-York.
AN ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 30, 1867, between the hours of 4 and 5 P. M. O. H. P. ARCHER, President.

FOR SALE—CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND bonds in all the first-class companies. Also, other securities, paying large dividends, at low rates for investments, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF (5) PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable on and after the first day of May next, free of Government tax.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 29th inst. to May 1. By order. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

'The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."
THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.
For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.
A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

ELABORATE FLORAL DECORATIONS for EASTER SUNDAY, including one of the only three genuine Palms known to exist in the United States, Church St. John Baptist, (Episcopal,) Lexington-av., corner 35th-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Drs. DUFFIE and BACON, Rector and assistant. Seats free.

OPPOSITION TO THE EXTENSION OF CHURCH-ST., AT A COST OF $3,000,000.—All owners of property below 14th-st. are interested in this matter. Those opposed are requested to call at the office of the Committee of Property-holders, No. 10 Wall-st., first floor, and sign objections, which will be there prepared for them. J. VAN NAMEE, Secretary.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LARGE LOT OF FIXtures, shelving, counters and gas fixtures, now used for dry-goods business in store No. 505 8th-av. Apply to M. LITTMAN, No. 199 Broadway, Room No. 8, 1 P. M.

FOR SALE—A LARGE SIZE HERRING'S SAFE in good order. Inquire of JAS. McAVOY, No. 81 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
Will sell by auction on MONDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 79 West 38th-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of velvet carpets, rosewood suite in green figured brocatel; rosewood 7¼-octave piano, made by George Hall & Son; rosewood marble-top centre-tables; elegant crimson and gold brocatel window curtains and cornices gilt frame mirrors, ebony and gilt console table, marble and Parian vases and figures; ingrain carpets, Brussels carpets; rosewood, black-walnut and mahogany bedsteads; bureaus, washstands, &c.; oak enameled cottage suites, mantel ornaments, &c.; mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c., mahogany etageres, &c.; oak extension dining-table, carved oak marble-top buffet, oak cane-seat dining-chairs, China, crockery, glassware, &c.; kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
Will sell by auction on MONDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 17 West 27th-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of rosewood suites in brocatel, rosewood marble-top centre-tables, gilt frame mirrors, window curtains, velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood, black-walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, chairs, &c., mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c., extension dining-table, dining chairs, marble-top buffet, stair carpets, stair-rods, oilcloths, &c., China, crockery, glassware, &c.; kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
Will sell by auction on MONDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 203 East 19th-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood suite in green silk reps, gilt frame French plate pier mirror and cornices, oak enameled cottage suites, mahogany side etagere, mahogany lounge in haircloth, iron bedsteads, patent do., mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; China, crockery, glassware, &c.; kitchenware, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
Will sell by auction on SATURDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 58 West 21st-st.:
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Fine assortment of sherries, ports, clarets, and Bush Mills whisky, &c.; real bronze and marble figures and statuettes, elegant colored rosewood suites in brocatel and reps, bedroom do., elegant engraved glassware, &c.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
Will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 76 West 12th-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
The property of a family gone to Europe.
On SATURDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 58 West 21st-st., a large and valuable assortment of household furniture, including wines of the rarest kinds.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
Will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 87 East 17th-st., household furniture.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
Will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 174 West 23d-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
Will sell by auction on TUESDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 319 West 38th-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
Will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 144 East 10th-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On THURSDAY, April 25 at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 29 Washington-square, north corner Macdougal-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On FRIDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 119 East 36th-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On THURSDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 32 7th-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY M. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On THURSDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 60 West 2[illegible]th-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On FRIDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 20 Boorman-place, West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
ON FRIDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence on Clinton-av., near Fulton-av.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On TUESDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 24 Bleecker-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
On THURSDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 328 West 23d-st.,
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
Will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 132 West 47th-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—ON THURSDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 122 Lexington-av.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—ON FRIDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 35 London-terrace, West 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS
Will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, April 23, at 10 o'clock, at the private residence of Henry W. Johnson, Esq., No. 11 East 25th-st., ELEGANT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, mostly made to order by the best-known and old established cabinet makers in the City.
The sale will comprise every variety of parlor, dining-room, bed-chamber and kitchen furniture.
N. B.—A magnificent rosewood piano, with richly-carved legs, made by Bradbury, 7¼ octave, and received the first premium of the American Institute.
Catalogues at office of the Auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

FORTY-NINTH AUCTION SALE.
80,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,
On WEDNESDAY, April 24, 1867.
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1867.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 12 o'clock, noon,
80,000 TONS
of fresh-mined COAL, from the Lackawanna Regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of May, 1867.
The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.
TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
At No. 7 West 19th-st.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 23, at No. 7 West 19th-st., the furniture contained in the above house. Catalogues at office, No. 77 Cedar-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
PARTITION OF PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, Fulton, Walker and Lispenard sts., belonging to the estate of Wm. Ross.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 23, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Aaron J. Vanderpoel Esq., Referee.
BROADWAY—The valuable improved property on the southwest corner of Broadway and Walker-st. and known as Nos. 395, 397 and 399 Broadway.
WALKER-ST.—The store lots on the south side of Walker-st., adjoining above on the rear, and known as Nos. 61, 63, 65 and 69 Walker-st.
BROADWAY—strip of ground southeast corner of Fulton-st., 4 feet 11 inches front on Broadway, and 150 feet 2 inches front on Fulton-st; that is now leased to lessees of adjoining property for $10,030 per annum and taxes until May 1, 1871; this lease is terminable by owner of strip on any 1st day of May during the term, on one year's previous notice.
FULTON-ST.—Valuable lot, with buildings, No. 144 Fulton-st., [illegible] feet.
BROADWAY—Nos. 407 and 409, west side, between Lispenard and Walker sts., 52.6 front, 60.10 rear, by 103.2 in depth.
LISPENARD-ST.—No. 58, 190.6 west of Broadway; valuable lot, with buildings, 25x91.3.
Book maps at the office of the auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 25, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises.
TARRYTOWN—Large stone mansion, 44x28 feet, three stories high, with grounds 100x200 feet, with barns, carriage-house, &c.; fruits of the choicest varieties; situated on Broadway, ¼ mile from depot. Also fifty building sites on Broadway, Prospect, McClellan and Sheridan avs., in the midst of the elegant country seats of Messrs. Hoe, Livermore, Barker, Child, Newcombe, Cleveland, Merritt, Dodge, Dean, Downy, Rockets and others. The above is very desirable for clerks and business men wishing a small country seat.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

BENJAMIN F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, sterling silver, fine pier and mantel mirrors, square and upright piano-fortes, superb bronzes and mantel ornaments, oil-paintings, engravings, fine china and glass, velvet and Brussels carpets, &c., by THEALL & BROTHERS, WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 25 Bond-st., between Broadway and Bowery, the finest assortment, probably, offered at auction this season, (the property of a family going to Europe.) The house will be open for inspection on Tuesday, 23d inst., by permit, which with descriptive catalogue, may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 62 Liberty-st.

AUCTION SALES.

W. H. MILLER, Auctioneer.
BY JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL,
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st., New-York.
On TUESDAY, April 23,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
POSITIVE AUCTION SALE.
PALATIAL BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE.
No. 92 FIRST-PLACE, NEAR COURT-ST.—With beautiful garden, containing six full lots. This is one of the finest houses in Brooklyn, replete with elegancies and conveniences, both for fashion and comfort. It contains splendid parlors, reception-room and library, all with 13 feet ceilings, large billiard, dining, sitting, bath and store rooms, kitchen, laundry and seven chambers, closets too numerous to mention, marble mantels and basins, two butler's pantries, patent burglar alarm, three water-closets, Boynton's American kitchener, Barrow's furnace with copper boilers, stationary washtubs, bells, speaking tubes, patent reversible urinaries, &c.; 12-inch partition walls in the cellar, the floor of which is cemented. Elegant imported Italian fountain with four falls in front of the house, 200 bearing fruit trees, also grapevines, shrubs, flowers, &c., in garden.
No description can convey an idea of this house, it must be seen to be appreciated. Terms easy. For particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

WEDNESDAY, April 24,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
POSITIVE SALE, to close an ESTATE, by order of the EXECUTORS OF CHARLES O'NEILL, deceased:
TARRYTOWN AND NEW-YORK PROPERTY.
Broadway, near Beekman-st., Tarrytown, large and substantial two-story, attic, basement and sub-cellar brick house, containing 14 rooms, large open garret, and a great number of closets; ground consists of three large lots filled with fruit, flowers and shrubbery.
Broadway, corner Beekman-st., large two-story, attic, basement and cellar brick house, containing 16 rooms and plenty of closets; two large lots, finely located.
Beekman-st., rear of above, two-story frame building, and one large lot.
Also, the following NEW-YORK property: 4th-st., south side, commencing 300 feet east of 8th-av., five lots; 75 per cent. may remain on mortgage.
Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st.
ALSO, VALUABLE NEW-YORK LOTS.
1ST-AV., WEST SIDE, BETWEEN 51ST AND 52D STS.—Six lots.
Also, at same time and place,
SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE and valuable lots at Croton Falls, N. Y., only 30 rods from the depot.
A fine dwelling belonging to G. S. Avery, Esq., on Avenue A and 1st-st. Location high and commanding. House 40x30, with extension 12x16, containing 16 rooms, cupola on roof; everything arranged for comfort and convenience. House is built in best manner; it is back-plastered throughout, and has water, bathroom, and other conveniences. It is very desirable either for a Summer or Winter residence.
Also, a good barn 16x45, and lot 70 by about 120 feet, convenient to the dwelling.
Also, six lots on Avenue A and 1st-st.
This sale will afford an excellent opportunity to secure a desirable residence and choice lots in a beautiful village only 4½ miles from Lake Mahopac, one of the finest sheets of water in the State. All trains stop at this station. Fifty per cent. may remain on mortgage. For maps, apply at No. 25 Nassau-st.
TUESDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON WORTH-ST., OPPOSITE H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.'S STORE.
No. 35 WORTH-ST.—Three-story brick building, 18.6x45 feet; store on first floor; tenements above; lot 18.6x70.6.
No. 37 WORTH-ST.—Four-story brick building 25x36; store on first floor; tenements above; also, three-story brick building on the rear, 25x19; lot 25x79.6.
The two plots are 43 feet 6 inches in width on Worth-st., and 70 feet 6 inches in depth, running through to an alley on the rear.
This sale will afford capitalists an opportunity to purchase at public auction one of the most valuable pieces of business property in the City of New-York; $30,000 may remain on mortgage for 10 years.
Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE AT NAVY-YARD.
By order of Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Bell, Commandant, I will sell at public auction, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, on MONDAY, April 22, 1867, at 12 M.,
A large quantity of canvas clippings, put up in shipping order.
A lot of old blocks, assorted sizes.
A lot of seines.
A lot of leather hose.
Two iron galleys.
Tools, cooking utensils, &c.
120 bbls. metallic oil.
A large quantity of old copper and composition, bolts, castings, &c.
Terms, 20 per cent. deposit at sale, and full payment within the week.
EDWARD HOOKER,
A. V. Lieut.-Com., U. S. N., Naval Storekeeper.

BENJAMIN F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, mirrors, rosewood piano-forte, china and glass, Axminster, Wilton and velvet carpets, &c.
THEALL & BROS.
will sell by auction on
TUESDAY, April 23, 1867, at
10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 28 East 17th-st., (Union-square, north,) all the fine rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor, library, dining-room and bedroom furniture; fine French-plate pier and mantel mirrors, carved rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, Bacon & Raven makers; satin, damask and lace curtains, enameled suites, paillasses, mattresses, china and glass, Axminster, Wilton and velvet carpets, kitchen utensils, &c.; also several very rare oil-paintings, "Cupid, Psyche," Atala, from Chateaubriand, after "Gerodet," "Judith with the Head of Holofernes."
Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 62 Liberty-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on MONDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., an extensive assortment of household furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mirrors, etageres, book-case, bedroom suite, parlor suite in reps and brocatel, cottage suites, dressing bureau, lounge, wardrobe, Turkish easy chairs, extension table, mattresses, feather beds, pillows, quilts, sheets, refrigerator, &c. Also, a large assortment of rubber goods.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY—NOS. 13, 15 AND 17 CROSBY-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 23, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building,) New-York:
CROSBY-ST.—The lease of the 3 lots, with the buildings thereon, situate on the easterly side of Crosby-st., 80 feet south of Grand-st., and known as Nos. 13, 15 and 17 Crosby-st. The buildings consist of 3 three-story and attic brick dwellings, on the front, each 22x46 feet, and a five-story brick factory on the rear, 27x75 feet. Lots each 25x100 feet. The lease is from Peter Lorillard, perpetual, and at a merely nominal ground rent. The small plot marked A in the diagram will be sold in fee.
Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction TUESDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 115 East 37th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., elegant household furniture, all of which was made to order by the best City makers; real artistic bronzes and clocks, royal Wilton velvet and Brussels carpets, satin damask curtains, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman going abroad, particulars of which will be given in due time.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on MONDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 37 Bleecker-st., a large assortment of genteel household furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mirrors, bedroom suites, hair and straw mattresses, feather beds, bedding of all descriptions, crockery, glassware, silver plated-ware, together with a large assortment of kitchen utensils, &c.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, BRUSSELS CARPETS, CHINA, GLASSWARE, &c.—By THEALL & BROS., TUESDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 104 East 18th-st., near Irving-place, all the rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor, dining-room and bedroom furniture, rosewood piano-forte, Harrison, maker; damask and lace curtains, China and glass, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Catalogues now ready at No. 62 Liberty-st.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers, No. 498 Broadway.
SUPERB BOOKS AT AUCTION.—MONDAY, 22d, and following days, at 4 o'clock P. M. each day, a splendid collection of books, illustrated, and in rich bindings. This is one of the choicest collections of books we have ever offered for sale. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ALL THE ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, OIL-PAINTINGS, CARPETS, &c., CONTAINED IN THE RESIDENCE NO. 12 BOORMAN-PLACE, WEST 33D-ST., ON TUESDAY, APRIL 23, AT 10½ O'CLOCK.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO PARTIES GOING ABROAD.
English, French, German, Spanish and American Gold and Government Securities always on hand and for sale in sums to suit. Also, Drafts in sums of $5 and upward on all the principal cities and towns of Europe.
DE JONGE & CO.,
No. 92 Broadway
Two doors above Wall-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, April 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GENERAL GRANT will follow May 4.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, April 20.
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, April 27.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply at office of the company. No. 5 Bowling-green.

CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND MEXICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fine steamship ORIFLAMME, 1,204 tons, FRANCIS CONNOR, Master, from San Francisco, June 1, for NEW-ARCHANGEL, SITKA.
Passengers from New-York, by Pacific Mail Company's steamer of May 1, will connect with the ORIFLAMME.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

LADIES CONTEMPLATING REFURNISHING wholly or in part will do well to examine some new styles of upholstery goods and linens imported expressly for the fine retail sales, at prices extremely low. E. WALRAVEN, No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st.

OFFICE FURNITURE FOR SALE.—THE fixtures and furniture in the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 64 Broadway.

FOR SALE—OFFICE DESKS AND COUNTER with railing and gas-fixtures attached; also a safe. Apply at No. 10 Cooper Institute.

PART OF THE FURNITURE OF A down-town boarding-house for sale low. Address W. W., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

SHOW CASES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS sold at the lowest prices by HOFFMAN & PERSON, No. 148 Chatham-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BEFORE 1ST OF MAY, POSSESSION GIVEN—For sale a large double house, three-story, attic and basement; built in the most perfect manner by day-work before the war; has elegant marble mantels, two bathrooms, range, furnace, &c., 12 bedrooms, parlors, dining and reception rooms, laundry, &c., in perfect order; neighborhood as good as any in Brooklyn; can be seen any time by applying at No. 191 President-st., Brooklyn. Lot 100x100, or 50x100, as purchaser may desire; is tastefully laid out in garden, and has plenty of fruit trees. Terms easy. E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—54 FIRST-PLACE, Brooklyn, a new first-class brown-stone front house, four-story and basement, including every modern improvement. Also, a large three-story brick factory on Bond-st. and Gowanus canal. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms, or exchanged for small houses. Inquire of D. S. VOORHEESE, at his carpenter-shop, corner of Court and Nelson sts., or in the evening at his residence, No. 195 President-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT THREE-STORY and basement double house No. 2 Second-place, Brooklyn; has every improvement; in excellent order; ready for occupancy; in a first-rate neighborhood. To examine house apply at No. 18 Second-place; for terms to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York; or in evening at No. 191 President-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY marble front house, with all the improvements, furnace, chandelier, &c., No. 118 1st-place. Possession on May 1. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 255 Court-st., near Sackett, Brooklyn.

$6,500 WILL BUY A SMALL THREE-story English basement brick house in a good neighborhood near Prospect Park, Brooklyn; has improvements. For terms apply to W. [illegible], No. 140 Water-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BUILDING PLOTS AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, AT AUCTION.—The unsold portion of the farm of Dr. J. H. and Charles Tuttle, divided into eight plots, varying in size from four to about fourteen acres. Sale THURSDAY, April 25, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises. The plots are all eligible building sites, and are well worthy of the attention of purchasers. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st.
P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 25, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, near the depot at Rye, Westchester County, by order of the vestry of Christ Church, the property known as the parsonage; about two acres. Large house, recently improved and repaired, finely situated and well shaded. Stable, carriage-house, &c. Maps and plans at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., New-York. P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

$3,000—FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, N. J., a cottage containing seven rooms; lot 25x150 feet; plenty of fruit; within three minutes' walk of Chestnut-st. depot, from which trains leave every half hour for New-York; one-third of the purchase money can remain on the place. Inquire of ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 81 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FURNISHED, near Newburgh, the country seat "Danskammer," very large and handsome house, built of granite, in fine order, 106 feet front, surrounded by several acres of beautiful lawns, with garden, stable, coachman's house, icehouse, fruit, &c.; one of the finest places on the river; place and garden kept in order by the owner.
WADDLE & ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT MOTT HAVEN, JUST ACROSS Harlem Bridge, two large four-story houses, built together, and six lots of ground, suitable for a first-class hotel or private residences; a bargain. Apply to J. L. BURNETT, corner of 145th-st. and Boston Road. Price $20,000; half cash.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE of Astoria, a new house, 12 rooms; lot 62x110; about ten minutes' walk from the ferry and boat to New-York; will be sold cheap; terms easy. Apply to CROMBIE & SILLIMAN, Astoria Ferry, foot of 92d-st., East River.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOTHIC COTTAGE AND about quarter of an acre of land, at Woodstock, two miles above Harlem Bridge, twelve minutes' walk from depot, six minutes from horse cars: price $5,000. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE MOST COMPLETE AND neat country house to be found; will sell cheap to close an estate; contains ten rooms; one acre of ground, stable and carriage house, &c.; fruit and shade trees.
WOOD, YOUNG & CO., Nos. 78 and 80 Broadway.

A COTTAGE IN MOUNT VERNON, Westchester County, (New-Haven Railroad;) price $3,000; garden quarter of an acre; plenty of fruit; forty-five minutes' from 27th-st., New-York. Apply to JOHN F. JARVIS, with Jahne, Smith & Co., 97 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT and attic house: it has all the modern improvements complete; situated at No. 142 Barrow-st., Jersey City; also two cottages at South Bergen, N. J. Inquire of L. D. LANDRINE, at No. 223 Grove-st., Jersey City.

$4,000.—A NEW COTTAGE AT MOUNT Vernon; has 8 rooms, and ½ acre garden, all planted, and in good order.
H. S. RAPELYE, Mount Vernon.

A PLEASANT LITTLE FARM OF 20 acres, with good two-story and attic house, situate in Farmingdale, L. I., for sale, exchange or to let. G. S. DYE, No. 128 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 45 ACRES IN WHITE Plains; good house, new outbuildings, two large orchards; terms easy. Also, a farm of 107 acres to let on shares. Inquire of W. M. BARNES, No. 12 1st-st.

ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF New-Jersey, a productive farm of 83 acres for sale. But little cash wanted. Price $4,250. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT HOME WITH A few acres of land, at White Plains, Westchester County, one hour by rail. W. H. WOOD, 65 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, a fine residence at Tarrytown, 5 acres. J. K. POND, No. 566 6th-av.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK ON THE HUDSON, A cottage house, with two or five acres. Address WM. E. WHITE.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—A LADY, HAVING TAKEN A HOUSE in the most delightful part of Clinton-st., Brooklyn, near Christ Church, will accommodate a gentleman and wife and a single gentleman with board. Dinner at 6 P. M. Rooms are large and pleasant, in fine order, being newly papered, painted and furnished. References exchanged. Address Mrs. L. L., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—ABOVE 34TH-ST. AND near Central Park, by a gentleman, wife, nurse and child, accustomed to their own table. Two connecting rooms required in a modern house with a private family. Permanent if suited. References exchanged. Address, with particulars, Box No. 5,417 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR SEVEN ADULTS, IN a comfortable house with good table, at reasonable price, in New-York, Brooklyn, or within one hour's distance from the City. Address, stating location and terms by the month or year, E. H., Box No. 5,703 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY on the east side of the City or Greenpoint, where there are no other boarders, by a gentleman; an unfurnished room and breakfast and tea, in a Christian Protestant family; terms must be moderate. Address H. W. F., Station F.

NO. 215 WEST 30TH-ST., BETWEEN 8th and 9th avs., a second floor to let, with board, consisting of two large and one small room, pantries, with hot and cold water, bath on floor, furnished or unfurnished, to let, together or separate.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH board, second and third floor, to single gentlemen, or gents and wives, in a small family; first-class; at No. 122 West 11th-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, by a gentleman, wife and infant; good table preferred to style. Address, stating terms, HOME, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

A LARGE FLOOR, WELL FURNISHED, can be had by responsible parties in 5th-av., with board. Apply at office of Brevoort House. Inquire for GOOD HOME.

BOARD.—SEVERAL DESIRABLE APARTMENTS, with board, at No. 55 East 28th-st. (New number 187.)

PARTIES DESIRING BOARD OR boarders can save time and trouble by registering their names at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st., near Broadway. No charge till suited.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FAMILIES AND SINGLE persons can obtain good board at Oldham, 1½ miles from Paterson, N. J.; situation mountainous, fine scenery and very healthy; no mosquitoes: none but first-class families need apply; stabling and carriage room. Address Box No. 3,785 Post-office.

A FAMILY OF FOUR OR FIVE CAN obtain board through the Summer in a private family, in Hyde Park, near the Hudson River Railroad station. For particulars inquire of P. H. ACKERT, No. 40 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WINDEMERE HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE, MONROE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—With a view to the accommodation of parties giving up housekeeping, the above house will reopen May 1. Address M. P. BROWNING & CO.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR EIGHT OR ten persons can be had at a farmhouse in the Housatonic Valley for the entire season. For particulars, address Box No. 2,985 Post-office, New-York City.

COUNTRY BOARD, WITH LARGE ROOMS gas, &c., may be obtained for $10 per week. Address Box No. 550, Bridgeport, Conn.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
On and after March 15, 1867, the steamers of this Company will run as follows, leaving Pier No. 43 East River (foot of Rutgers-st.,) New-York:
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M.
FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.—Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table.
The new and beautiful sidewheel steamer RIVER QUEEN will be put on the route to Sag Harbor about May 1, 1867.
DAVID WILLIAMS, President,
No. 5 Beekman-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

SUNDAY BOATS FOR NEWARK.—THE splendid steamboats MAGENTA and THOMAS P. WAY will leave Newark and New-York on SUNDAY next, April 21, as follows:

Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st.:	Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st.:
10:30 A. M.	8 o'clock A. M.
2 o'clock P. M.	10 o'clock A. M.
4:30 P. M.	2 o'clock P. M.
9:30 P. M.	7:30 P. M.

Stopping at Bergen Point each way.
WM. GASTON, Superintendent.

SUNDAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND Troy, and all points West and North, from the New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's Wharf, Pier No. 44, North River, foot of Spring-st. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on the New-York Central, Rensselaer and Saratoga, and Troy and Boston Railroads. M. D. HANCOX, General Agent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamboat NORWALK will run for a few days in place of the new steamboat ANTELOPE, commencing on SATURDAY, April 20, leaving Harrison-st. Pier at 8 o'clock, A. M., touching at 34th-st. Landing, at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanks and Peekskill.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
A first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house in one of the best locations in the City; Murray Hill, near and west of 5th-av., 38th-st.; in perfect order, frescoed, and all improvements; built in the very best manner by day's work; will be sold for a moderate price if applied for at once; possession immediately.
WM. T. PINKNEY, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—ONE MORE OF THOSE MAGNIFICENT first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, No. 18 73d-st., near 5th-av., commanding a splendid view of Central Park. Inquire of JAMES POTTER, owner, at the house.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, in 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply to M. LITTMAN, No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 8, 1 P. M.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house in 51st-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Apply to M. LITTMAN, No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 8, at 1 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR FIRST-class brown-stone houses on the east side of Lexington-av. and 40th-st. Inquire for JAS. M. COBURN.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, suitable for lawyers or professional men. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Counting-room.

TO LET.
To a genteel private family only, the three new four-story brown-stone houses on the West side of Lexington-av., between 56th and 57th sts. These houses are handsome, and built upon a new plan, different from any others in the City; the rooms are all large, airy, light and beautiful, having chandeliers and gas fixtures appertaining to the houses, and with all modern improvements of the best kind; need to be seen to be appreciated. For terms, apply to
B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

STEAM POWER NEAR BROADWAY.
FINE ROOMS AND SUPERIOR LIGHT.
To rent, a basement 50x100 feet, first floor; same size, heated with steam, with every convenience and with any amount of power. Apply on the premises, No. 53 Prince-st.

LOFTS TO LET, NO. 591 BROADWAY,
30x200.
Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st., or GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 561 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT AT

Peekskill, (partially,) 4 months	$750
Westport, Conn., per month	200
Nyack, per month	150
Rossville, Staten Island, per month	100
Rye, per annum	1,600
Stamford, per month	200
Mamaroneck, per month	125
Mamaroneck, per month	225
Bound Brook, N. J., per month	100
Clifton, Staten Island, per month	500
Unfinished house to rent at Mamaroneck, per an'm.	625
Tubby Hook, per annum	4,000
Staten Island, per annum	400
Milburn, per annum	350

WOOD, YOUNG & CO., Nos. 78 and 80 Broadway.

TO RENT, FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—An elegant stone mansion, with 27 acres of land, on the road leading from East to Westchester, 1¾ miles from Williams Bridge Depot, and ¾ mile from steamboat landing at Westchester Village. The house is beautifully located, and has an excellent well of water; 14 acres of the land is laid out in shade and fruit trees and vegetable garden; possession given May 1. Apply to JAMES CONNER'S SONS, corner Centre and Reade sts.

TO LET—THE PARLORS, THIRD AND FOURTH floors, containing 15 rooms, of house on Broadway, fronting 8th-av. entrance to Central Park; bath, gas, hot and cold water, washbowls in nearly every room; location for health and beauty unsurpassed; partly furnished, if desired; well suited for a fashionable boarding-house; will let to two or three families, if desired.
A. P. SMITH & BRO., No. 633 8th-av.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO LET—Four miles above Harlem Bridge; a fine mansion, elegantly furnished, with bath, closets, hot and cold water, furnace, billiard table, &c.; a splendid water front, with unsurpassed facilities for sailing, fishing, bathing, and a good harbor for yachts; excellent outhouses and an abundance of choice fruit. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st.

TO HOME-SEEKERS.—A GENTLEMAN temporarily embarrassed will let his handsome brown-stone residence, completely furnished, for two or three years, or will sell; has extra modern conveniences and is delightfully located. A liberal arrangement made with a suitable party. Address JAMES, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE STORES AND LOFTS NOS. 248 to 252 Canal-st., near Broadway, opposite Earle's Hotel, now finishing; excellently lighted and ventilated from the centre; running through to Walker-st. Ready 1st of May, with modern improvements and plate glass fronts. Inquire on the premises, No. 252 Canal-st., second story.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE, situated about 2[illegible] miles from this City, in a pleasant and healthy location, with good stable and other outbuildings, abundance of fine fruits and good vegetable garden already made, will be let for one or three years. For particulars or interview, address Box No. 2,712 Post-office.

TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE; house new, contains 17 rooms, with all the modern improvements; 3 acres of ground, stable, &c.; on the Heights of the Hudson, at Spuyten Duyvil, ten miles from 30th-st. depot; rent $2,000. Apply to E. D. EWEN, No. 22 Duane-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT NORWALK, ONE hour and a half from New-York by New-Haven Railroad, for the Summer, a first-class house, three minutes' walk from depot; fine view of Long Island Sound; with garden, &c. Apply to, or address, TOLLES & ELY, South Norwalk, Conn.

TO LET—ONE OF THE BEST LIGHTED AND handsomest stores on Broadway, above Amity-st., west side, adapted for the piano-forte business or for looking-glasses, paintings, dry goods, carpets, &c., or any first class concern. Apply to JOHN SNARE, No. 22 West 4th-st.

TO LEASE—A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, eminently first class in every respect; splendid new house, 40 feet front, French roof, brick stable, and 18 lots of ground, on Broadway, 108th and 109th sts., river view. Apply to JOHN BROWER & CO., No. 3 Coenties-slip.

MURRAY HILL.—TO LET OR LEASE, A four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, frescoed and newly furnished, to a small private family at a moderate rent, at $350 a month. For particulars call on H. W., No. 451 Broadway.

HOUSE TO RENT, BROOKLYN—3-STORY English basement, brick, 8 rooms; rent $600; No. 80 Carlton-av., near Myrtle. Also, floors of 4 or 5 rooms, with water and gas. Apply in New-York, No. 37 Fulton-st., up stairs, Office No. 1, from 11 to 3.

TO LET—A STORE ON BROADWAY, EXCELLENTLY lighted, near Franklin, now finishing, 150 feet through to Cortland-alley, with plate-glass front; latest improvements; ready 1st of May. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 240 Broadway.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—THE TWO LOWER floors of a three-story house, in a very fine situation, near Central Park; house has all conveniences, gas, water, range; fine yard or garden; rent $55 per month. Apply 4th-av., one door from 92d-st.

HOUSE TO LET ON 104TH-ST, CON-taining 10 rooms, very handsome basement, pleasantly located, and in splendid order; rent $550; also, small cottages. Apply to F. D. TRACY, No. 17 110th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

STABLE TO RENT—NO. 88 WEST 18TH-ST., 92 feet deep, with four rooms on second story. Apply at No. 37 Fulton-st., up stairs, Office No. 1, from 11 to 3, or at No. 2 East 25th-st., corner Madison-av., in morning or evening.

TO LET—A SUPERIOR, FULL-SIZED AND elegantly furnished brown-stone house, near 5th-av. Hotel; $550 per month; others in 8th, 14th, 22d, 24th, 34th, 38th and 41st sts.; $3,000 to $6,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO LET—ON THE BLOOMINGDALE-ROAD and 110th-st., a commodious house with about seven acres of land, fine gardens, &c., &c. Apply at ELI WHITE'S SONS, No. 168 Water-st.

TO LET—ON 19TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE, a brown-stone house, 16 rooms, in fine order, to a respectable responsible private family only.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT LITCHFIELD, CONN., FOR THE Summer, a furnished house of ten rooms, in centre of village; garden, &c. Apply to J. L. BRISBANE, No. 92 Broadway, office Eq. Insurance Company.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE two-story house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms on one floor; an attic room can be had if required. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE STORE AND DWELLING NO. 131 Waverley-place; gas fixtures throughout; water in every story; seen from 2 to 3 P. M. For permit, apply to T. M. RODMAN, No. 54 William-st.

TO LET—NO. 174 FULTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, basement, cellar and four lofts, each 25x70 feet; all in good order. Apply to A. P. SMITH & BROTHER, or to JOHN CROFTON, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY SEAT AT Hastings, near depot and landing; 11 rooms in house; stable and hot-house; plenty of fruit; rent $1,800 a year. Apply at No. 27 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

OFFICES TO LET—IN BUILDING NO. 22 William-st., very pleasant and desirable, on reasonable terms. Apply at Room No. 17, in said building, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE IN 38TH-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; all elegantly frescoed; with splendid mirrors and gas fixtures; rent, $3,500. VAN ZANDT BROS, No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE, EIGHT ROOMS AND outbuildings, with four acres of land, at Newtown, L. I., five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire of M. C. G. WITTE, No. 94 John-st.

A HIGH-STOOP THREE-STORY HOUSE to let in Lexington-av., near 34th-st.: is in good order: rent $2,500 per annum. For particulars apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN NYACK, A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC frame-dwelling, with kitchen: rent $350. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st.

PARK-ROW STORE TO LET—NO. 29, OP-posite the Post-office site; a modern seven-story building; rear entrance and hoistway on Theatre-alley.

LARGE, PLEASANT AND COMMODIOUS office to let at No. 229 West-st. Suitable for steamship office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET TO A private family, No. 110 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.; rent $3,206. To be seen from 11 to 2 o'clock.

BROADWAY LOFT.—A FINE LOFT TO rent, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Apply at No. 506 Broadway.

NO. 134 EAST 14TH-ST.—BROWN-STONE, furnished, to private family only. Owner seen from 12 to 3. Security required.

ARTISTS' STUDIOS TO RENT, NO. 786 Broadway, corner 10th-st.

STORE TO LET—100x25, NO. 127 HUDSON-ST. Apply on premises

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FURNISHED residence in Islip, near the water. No. 282 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—THE SECOND FLOOR OF A HOUSE in the Fifteenth Ward for the use of a Literary Club. Rent not to exceed $1,000. Address J. P. C., Treasurer, *Commercial Advertiser* Office.

MACHINERY.

BOILERS.—FOR SALE CHEAP—FOUR NEW tubular boilers, 38, 40, 45 and 70½ square feet grate-surface each; also one pair horizontal tubular boilers, 140 square feet grate-surface. Full particulars given at the office of the Pennsylvania Iron Works, Chester, Penn. REANEY, SON & CO., Proprietors, Engineers, Founders and Iron Shipbuilders, Office No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
GEO. W. HALL, Agent.

DRY GOODS

NOVELTIES FOR SPRING.
In the ladies' and juveniles' furnishing department,
BREAKFAST ROBES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, INFANTS' WARDROBES,
UNDER CLOTHING, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX,
CORSETS, CHILDREN'S HATS, CAPS, &c., &c., &c.
Ready made and made to order.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
CARPETINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
And HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS of every kind,
AT RETAIL.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
FASHIONABLE SACKS,
MANTILLAS, SPRING SHAWLS, &c., &c.,
AT RETAIL!
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS,
INCLUDING ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES,
AT RETAIL.
Also at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LORD AND TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER, EVERY VARIETY,
AT RETAIL.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY, between Leonard and Franklin,
will offer at RETAIL, on MONDAY, April 22,
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
SATINS, in all colors, for DRESS TRIMMINGS,
BLACK WORSTED and SILK GRENADINES,
of all widths and qualities, from auction, at great bargains.
Also,
GRENADINE ROBES, in new and beautiful designs, very cheap.
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,
and a great variety of other DRESS GOODS for SUITS and TRAVELING DRESSES, all below market price.
500 PIECES WHITE MARSEILLES and PIQUES, at very low prices.

MISS GREGG,
NO. 19 FIFTH-AV.,
HAS JUST RECEIVED
By Steamer *Scotia*,
A FEW ELEGANT MANTLES
OF FRENCH DESIGN,
to which she would invite the attention of the ladies.
Miss G. has also an ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF LLAMA LACE SHAWLS OF THE FINEST QUALITIES.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY
WALKING SUITS,
of their own importation and manufacture.
ALSO,
a great variety of
NEW MATERIALS
FOR
SUITS.
"West End,"
the "specialty" of the season, and other new styles.
They will offer, at a great reduction,
50 pieces BONNET'S BLACK SILKS.
ALSO,
from last week's auctions,
PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
FANCY CHECK SILKS,
CHENE SILKS,
and
INDIA CHECK SILKS.
During the past week they have purchased, at a great sacrifice, 500 pieces BLACK ALPACA, which they will offer at a small advance on the cost and much below any previous prices.
100 pieces at 50c., worth 75c.
100 pieces at 62½c., worth 87½c.
100 pieces at 75c., worth $1.
100 pieces at 85c., worth $1 25.
One hundred pieces Poplin Alpaca 65c., worth $1 25, the greatest bargains yet offered.
Just received from Brussels,
Elegant novelties in Real Lace Collars, Handkerchiefs, Barbes and Parasol Covers, which they will offer
TWENTY PER CENT. BELOW
the prices they can be purchased elsewhere.
The entire stock of
SHAWLS
at cost.
A magnificent assortment of
REAL LACE SHAWLS, both BLACK and WHITE.
ALSO,
BLACK and WHITE
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
Comprising nearly one hundred different designs,
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
The balance of the stock of
IMPORTED SILK GARMENTS
much below cost.
No. 775 BROADWAY, above 9th-st.

CORSETS.
A SPECIALTY,
AT MRS. GAYNOR'S NEW STORE,
Broadway, corner of 12th-st.
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
Ladies before making new dresses, should procure a pair of Mrs. Gaynor's celebrated Paris handmade Corsets,
MOST ELEGANT SHAPES.
R. Newly's and other French woven Corsets.
Children's Corsets, Waists, Shoulder Braces, Nursing Corsets, &c., &c.
Skirts or all the latest Paris fashions in walking and full dress Skirts, train attachments.
Handsome gored over Skirts.
Ladies' underwear in great variety.
A miscellaneous lot of elegant French Corsets at half-price for a few weeks.
N. B.—Mrs. Gaynor personally attends at the upper store, being a direct importer, can sell superior goods at a comparatively low price.
No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.,
And 765 Broadway, near 9th-st.

THE CHEAPEST MUSLINS
THAT ARE NOW OFFERED IN NEW-YORK.
Good muslins at 10 and 12½ cts., worth 15 and 18 cts.
White and fine at 15, 16 and 18 cts., worth 20, 22 and 25 cents.
Good calicoes at 10 and 12½ cts.

AUCTION LOTS OF DRESS GOODS
AT HALF PRICE.
Good Alpacas, double width, at 37 cts.
Striped Poplins, splendid quality, at 31 cts.
Silk striped Poplins at 44 and 50 cents.
Chene Poplins, very fashionable, at 37 cts.

LADIES' CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
in all the new styles and endless variety, are offered much below the market price.
Elegant Paris Broche, square and double, white, red and black middle Paisley Shawls, at auction prices, from $10 to $20 below the cost of importation.
Very handsome Sacques at $4, $5 and $6.
Elegant Paris-made Cloaks at $8, $10 and $12.
Ladies, before you buy, call at
ADOLPH KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av.

NOVELTIES IN OPERA CLOAKS,
Ball Dresses, Walking Suits, Morning Robes,
And linen and cotton Underclothing
Of every description.
For ladies and children,
Will be opened on MONDAY, April 22.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

ALL OUR POPULAR STOCKS
will be largely replenished with
NEW AND FRESH GOODS,
ON MONDAY, APRIL 22,
at prices as low as ever.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

CARPETS, FURNITURE COVERINGS
AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
In every variety of quality and price,
Received by recent arrivals.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

VERY ELEGANT DRESS SILKS
AND EXTRA QUALITY CHAMBEREYS.
LATEST PARIS SPRING STYLES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS—IN-bordered Shawls and filled-up centres. J. RUSSELL, No. 233 Wooster-st. P. S.—Will move on May 1, to No. 32 East 20th-st.

MILLINERY.

MISS E. CROWE, NO. 735 BROADWAY, opposite Astor-place, importer of the English Bound Hat, begs to inform her customers that she has just received her Spring goods, per steamship *City of Antwerp*, and shall be happy to see them on WEDNESDAY, April 24.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.
Whereas, It appears by a Coroner's inquest held on the 18th inst., that Henry Hennings came to his death on the 15th April, 1867, by reason of blows inflicted with a club at the hands of some person or persons unknown, at his grocery-store, on the corner of Broome and Laurens streets, in this City, on the night of the 10th April, 1867.
Now, therefore, I, John T. Hoffman, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars, for the apprehension of the person or persons, or either of them, who committed the aforesaid crime, to be paid on the certificate of the Judge or District-Attorney before whom the said guilty person or persons shall be tried and convicted of said offence, that the said apprehension and conviction were obtained on the information given by the claimant or claimants of the said reward, provided that the claim shall be presented within twenty days after such conviction, and not thereafter.
In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at the City of New-York, this 19th day of
[L. S.] April, A. D., 1867.
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

LOST AND FOUND.

CHECK STOLEN.—A CHECK DRAWN BY the Old Dominion Slate Company, dated April 19, 1867, for five hundred dollars, on the Oriental Bank, was this day stolen. All persons are cautioned against negotiating it, as payment has been stopped.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, Clairvoyant, tells you all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

PROF. A. E. MAURICE CAN BE CON-SULTED on all events of life at No. 198 Bleecker-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
GRAND GALA WEEK.
UNAPPROACHABLE COMBINATION OF ATTRACTION.
The celebrated Comedian,
YANKEE LOCKE
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7¾,
in the beautiful drama, by W. W. Pratt, of the
YANKEE IN HUNGARY.
DR. PELEG PILLSBURY......YANKEE LOCKE
After which,
DANCE......by....Miss EMMA SCHELL
To be followed by the
GRAND MOVING PANORAMA OF THE NILE,
by Morning, Evening and Night,
originally painted for the great Scriptural drama of MOSES; OR, ISRAEL IN EGYPT,
by the celebrated scenic artist, Mr. G. HEILGE, from authentic sketches, embracing the following scenes:
MOSES COMMITTED TO THE RIVER.
THE PYRAMIDS—PLAIN OF THEBES—GIRGAH—THE SHADOW—LUXOR FROM THE WATER—FRONTIER OF EGYPT AND NUBIA—APPROACH TO PHILOS ISLAND OF PHILÆ—PHARAOH'S BED, OR PALACE AT SUNSET—VIEW FROM PHILÆ—MOONLIGHT—APPROACH TO EDJON WITH DATE AND FAN PALMS—THE PALACE—MORNING—FINDING OF MOSES BY PHARAOH'S DAUGHTER—the whole forming a picture of WONDROUS SUBLIMITY AND GRANDEUR.
To conclude with the laughable farce of
PODIJAH B. PEASLEY,
HIS—X—MARK.
PODIJAH B. PEASLEY......YANKEE LOCKE
To be seen at all hours,
THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, OVER 300 SPECIMENS OF LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS, LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, COSMORAMAS, and
OVER 300,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

FLYING SCUD,
AT
WALLACK'S,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Lessees......SMITH & BAKER.
Grand Reopening EASTER MONDAY, April 22,
First night of the Grand Military Drama,
SACRED TRUST;
Or THE OATH ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.
Also the Renowned
BLONDIN,
on the Tight-rope.
FRIDAY, April 26—
MR. W. GOMERSAL'S BENEFIT.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.
Ticket offices—Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Macoy & Herwig's Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
TUESDAY, April 23, 1867, benefit of Mme LARMET, on which occasion the brilliant American Comedienne,
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
has kindly volunteered her valuable services, and will make her first appearance in French Comedy.
LE MARI DANS DU COTON,
Vaudeville in one act, by Lambert Thiboust,
UN CHANGEMENT DE MAIN,
Comedy in two acts by Bayard.
UN CAPRICE,
Proverb in one act, by Alfred de Musset.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT......Director
THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
commencing at 2¼ o'clock, when
ALL THE GREAT RESOURCES
of the establishment will be brought into requisition to furnish an entertainment
DELIGHTFUL TO OLD AND YOUNG.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
First week of the distinguished artist,
Mr. BURNELL RUNNELLS,
in his celebrated hippodramatic scene, entitled
MASSANIELLO, THE FISHERMAN OF NAPLES.
Second week of the wonderful
HURDLE-LEAPING BUFFALO!
TRAINED LILIPUTIAN PONIES,
AND EDUCATED COMIC MULES.
JAMES H. MADIGAN,
THE GREAT SOMERSAULT RIDER.
THE LEVANTINE BROTHERS,
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
and the entire strength of the
MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE
in elegant and highly-diversified
SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
EVERY NIGHT AT 8
AND AT THE THREE MATINEES.
AN EXTRA MATINEE EASTER MONDAY.

FLYING SCUD,
AT
WALLACK'S,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24.

STEINWAY HALL.—THURSDAY EVENING, April 25, at 8 o'clock, G. W. COLBY'S first annual concert, under the direction of Mr. L. F. HARRISON, and assisted by several eminent artists. Tickets $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at Irving Hall.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, No. 6 East 28th-st.; open day and evening. Subscription $20 a year.

MR. HENRY GEBHARD'S GYMNASIUM AND FENCING ACADEMY.—The fourteenth annual exhibition will be held at the rooms, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, April 29, at 8 o'clock. Music, gymnastics and fencing.

A.—WALLACE'S BAND, NO. 212 WOOS-ter-st., will remove on May 1 to No. 208 East 19th-st., third door east of 3d-av. Music furnished for all occasions.

LECTURES.

ON THE PRONUNCIATION OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.—How adults have acquired it in a few months; the process perfect; years spent in France will not effect what months will by this method. Parents and teachers are called upon to hear and discuss this subject on MONDAY EVENING, April 22, at 8 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the Chapel of the Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place. Pupils are invited to give their testimony pro or con on these occasions.
A. A. FAVARGER.

"SIGHT SEEING."—REV. J. HYATT SMITH, of Brooklyn, will deliver his celebrated lecture on *Sight Seeing from New-York to Jerusalem*, at the Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 25. Doors open at 7 o'clock, lecture at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50c., to be had at A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway; B. D. Benson's, No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the door on night of lecture.

INSTRUCTION.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
Florida, Orange Co., N. Y.
Institution endowed. Advantages superior. Terms, $100 for 21 weeks. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.
Session opens April 29.

BOOK-KEEPING OR ARITHMETIC $10, WRITING $5.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, by special request, will form cheap classes in Practical Book-keeping, Business Writing and Commercial Arithmetic. Applicants for cheap courses must secure seats immediately.

ROSE HILL FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Misses, at Danbury, Conn. For circulars address Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A LADY CAPABLE OF TEACH-ing the English branches, French and music; also drawing and painting, that would be willing to instruct two girls, (one 14 the other 10 years of age,) for a home during the Summer. Address R. K., Sing Sing.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY DEsires an engagement as above; can teach English in all its branches; music, singing, French and Italian rudiments; terms moderate; good references. Address O. Y., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; a respectable woman; understands all kinds of English and American cooking; is a good baker; no objection to the country; has good references; wages not so much an object as a permanent place. Call, or address, G. B., for a few days, at No. 99 East 25th-st., in the store.

WANTED—TO TAKE IN WASHING BY A laundress of fifteen years' experience; at low rates. Call or address MRS. SILLER, No. 22 Thomas-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY sober man as coachman; has had long experience as a four-horse coachman; can train young colts to saddle and harness; is a Protestant; has no objection to go in the country; best City references. Can be seen at Lowden's, No. 76 Bleecker-st. Address H. R. A.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO procure a situation for his coachman, who is an excellent groom and driver, and an industrious, sober and trustworthy servant. Apply to C. A. JACKSON, No. 80 Cedar-st., between 10 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (ENGLISH) A situation as coachman and groom; knows his business, and has good City reference from last employer. Address C. T. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WET NURSE TO nurse a healthy child three months old. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock, Sunday and Monday, at No. 2 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON A FARM 26 miles from New-York; must understand his business, and have good references; married or single. Apply at No. 26 Frankfort-st., third floor, New-York.

WANTED—A DRY GOODS SALESMAN FOR silk and dress goods departments. Apply to
JAMES A. HEARN & SON,
No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—IN A WID-ower's family in this City; a lady educated, competent and accustomed to the care of children; best of reference required. Address, with full particulars, R. L. D., Box No. 1,964 New-York Post-office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SECOND NUMBER OF THE NEW illustrated paper, "THE PEN AND PENCIL," has made its appearance, and is now in the hands of all newsdealers. Price 10 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR......MAX MARETZEK.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
REPERTOIRE OF THE EASTER WEEK.
MONDAY, April 22, Last Night of L'AFRICAINE.
TUESDAY, Last Night of FAUST.
WEDNESDAY, No Performance.
THURSDAY, First Appearance of the celebrated prima donna
SENORA ANGELA PERALTA,
LA SOMNAMBULA.
FRIDAY, Second Appearance of
SENORA A. PERALTA
I PURITANI.
SATURDAY MORNING, Last Grand Matinee.
SATURDAY EVENING, Opera in Brooklyn,
THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE.

FLYING SCUD
AT
WALLACK'S,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. Lester Wallack
MONDAY EVENING, April 22,
will be given for the last time this season, Buckstone's favorite comedy, entitled
MARRIED LIFE,
concluding with the excellent farce of
THE LAUGHING HYENA,
with APPROPRIATE SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS and EXCELLENT CAST.
TUESDAY, April 23,
last night this season of Sheridan's comedy of
THE RIVALS.
Mr. Wallack begs to announce that he has made arrangements with Dion Boucicault, Esq., to produce that gentleman's last and most triumphant success, being a drama in four acts, entitled
FLYING SCUD,
OR A
FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE,
showing the ups and downs, crosses, double crosses, events and vicissitudes of
LIFE ON THE TURF,
which has been some time in preparation, and will be presented with entirely new scenery, costumes, appointments, mechanical effects and original music on
WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, April 24.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK! MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
of the eminently successful season of the Richings
GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
THE GEMS OF THE REPERTOIRE
to be presented upon the CLOSING NIGHTS.
Monday, April 22,
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Tuesday, April 23,
MARITANA.
Wednesday, April 24,
LA SOMNAMBULA.
Thursday, April 25,
ROSE OF CASTILE.
Friday, April 26,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MISS RICHINGS,
CROWN DIAMONDS.
Reserved seats for all the above nights now for sale at Beer, Schirmer's and the Theatre.

FLYING SCUD,
AT
WALLACK'S,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24.

BOWERY THEATRE.
EASTER HOLIDAYS.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE PANTOMIME
MR. G. L. FOX'S
LITTLE BOY BLUE,
HUSH A BYE BABY,
PATTY AND HER PITCHER.
Mr. G. L. FOX......as......CLOWN
Mr. C. K. FOX......as......PANTALOON
Supported by Pantomime and Ballet Troupe.
Other Pieces with the Dramatic Company.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 AND 4 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.
G. W. H. GRIFFIN......Manager.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
Tremendous hit of the new piece,
ROBERT MACAIRE, in which
Griffin, Christy, Burbank, Boyce, Hughes, &c., will appear. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Matinee EVERY SATURDAY at 2½ o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.
MISS LIVINGSTON'S GRAND CONCERT,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 24,
(The proceeds of which will be given to the destitute families of the South,)
under the patronage of Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, R. D. LATHROP, Esq., C. H. LUDINGTON, and other prominent citizens.
The following talented artists will assist:
Miss NETTIE STERLING, Contralto.
Miss LIZZIE ALLEN, Soprano.
Miss FANNIE STOCKTON, Soprano.
Mlle. MATILDA TOEDT, Violoncello.
Mr. WALSH, } English Opera Tenor Basso.
Mr. WABASCH, }
Mr. OSCAR M. NEWELL, (debut,) Pianist.
Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN, Organist.
Mr. R. V. RITTER, Conductor.
Mr. GEO. COLBY, Accompanist.
Mr. T. R. PARSONS, Business Manager.

STEINWAY HALL—EASTER SUNDAY.
Thirty-fourth Grand Sunday Concert.
SUNDAY EVENING, April 21, at 8 o'clock.
L. F. HARRISON, Director.
The following favorite artists will assist:
Miss ANTONIA HENNE, Contralto,
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Baritone,
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Organist,
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist,
Mr. G. MATZKA, Conductor, and
THEO. THOMAS' CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL'S
GRAND CONCERTS IN COSTUME.
And farewell appearances in New-York, will commence at IRVING HALL,
On TUESDAY EVENING, April 23.
At each representation will be presented a series of impersonations, introducing in elegant costume the following lyric pieces of
MRS. HOWARD PAUL,
"Bonnie Dundee," "The Ship on Fire," "Dream of the Reveler," "I'm a Ladies' Man," "The Celebrated French Sneezing Song," and her extraordinary imitation of the tenors, Sims Reeves and Signor Brignoli.
MR. HOWARD PAUL
will give his history of "Julius Cæsar," and wonderful representation of Emperor Napoleon and "When George the Third was King."
Tickets 50 cents.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

FLYING SCUD,
AT
WALLACK'S,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24.

EASTER MASQUE HOP.
Mr. L. F. HARRISON begs to announce that his
ANNUAL EASTER HOP
will take place on EASTER MONDAY, April 22, 1867,
AT IRVING HALL.
Theo. Thomas' grand orchestra has been engaged for the occasion.
Subscription tickets, admitting gentleman and ladies, can be obtained at Irving Hall, G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Rulman's ticket office, No. 112 Broadway.

FLYING SCUD,
AT
WALLACK'S,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24.

GEORGIA MINSTRELS.
The Great Slave Troupe from the Sunny South.
MACON OPERA HOUSE, NO. 600 BROADWAY.
EVERY NIGHT TO CROWDED HOUSES.
Hurrah for the Genuine Minstrels.
D. D. T. DAVIE, Agent.

TEMPLE OF MYSTERY—806 BROADWAY.
247TH PERFORMANCE—HARTZ.
MONDAY—LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
TUESDAY, April 23, BENEFIT OF M. HARTZ, AND LAST PERFORMANCE.

NATIONAL HALL—HARLEM.
BY REQUEST, HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST, will give one of his MAGICAL SEANCES,
SATURDAY EVENING, April 27, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1. For sale at the Hall, commencing Thursday, April 25. Doors open at 7½.

AT GREER HALL—NEW-BRUNSWICK.
M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST,
WILL APPEAR WEDNESDAY, April 24.

AT WASHINGTON HALL—RAHWAY.
M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST,
WILL APPEAR THURSDAY, April 25.

AT LIBRARY HALL—ELIZABETH.
M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST,
WILL APPEAR FRIDAY, April 26.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—OWNER'S FAMILY GONE TO EU-rope, one pilentum or brett, one ¾ clarence, one light road-wagon, all made to order by Miner & Stevens, Broadway, and in excellent condition; some quite new. Also, pair of desirable, sound, stylish, dark bay carriage horses; may be seen at private stable No. 9 West 44th-st., any time during the day. Also, to let, a superior large, well lighted and ventilated stable. Inquire as above.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BLACK HORSES; one is a stallion, the other a gelding; drive double or single; also two buggies, one set of double and one set of single harness, whips, dress blankets, &c. Can be seen at Merritt's Riding School, No. 117 West 23d-st., near 6th-av. J. D. PROBST, No. 13 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE.—A SECOND-HAND COUPE WILL be sold cheap, the owner having no further use for it. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, West 32d-st., a few doors below 6th-av.

PONIES WANTED—FIVE OR SIX SMALL ponies, immediately. Apply to or address C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED LIQUOR store; two full lots and three-story house, and in a desirable locality. Apply to JAMES ALBERTS, No. 327 Spring-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS (OUR PATENT)—FINE watches, gold chains, silverware; all our own make. French gild and marble clocks at reduced prices at A. FRANKFIELD & CO'S, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st. and No. 315 8th-av., corner of 28th-st.

MEDICAL.

DRS. KING & SMITH, PHYSICIANS and Surgeons, No. 126 9th-st., near Broadway, treat diseases of the throat, lungs, heart, stomach, liver, kidneys, and all diseases of females. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

EASTER SUNDAY.

Yesterday closed the Lenten season. There were appropriate services at the principal Episcopal and Catholic churches. In the latter the sombre drapery covering the altars and decorations of the sacred edifices were removed and replaced by garlands and wreaths of flowers emblematic of the new life of the resurrection. As is customary on Holy Saturday with the Roman Catholic Church, the "new fire" was blessed and kindled and the paschal candle was also blessed. At St. Patrick's Cathedral the ceremonies were quite impressive; during the service the organ, silent on Good Friday, pealed forth the first joyous hymn heard since the forty days of mourning. In Trinity Church the new Prelate of Maine, Right Reverend Bishop NEELEY, administered the sacred rite of confirmation to fifty-five members of the congregation, following with an address appropriate to the service, concluding with the Benediction.

To-day, Easter Sunday, will be kept holy throughout the Christian world. Although less a day of ceremony to the Presbyterians and kindred Christian sects, it is no less a day of great rejoicing, being the anniversary of the resurrection of Him who died for all, and who, by that resurrection, gave the promise of redemption to mankind. At 9 o'clock this morning the children of Trinity Church Sunday-school begin the day's rejoicing in that church. The church itself has been beautifully decorated, the altar and chancel being dressed with the choicest flowers. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. VINTON. Like decorations grace the other Episcopal churches. At Grace Church, the sermon will be preached by Bishop CLARKSON, of Nebraska. At the Church of the Redemption, the new Rector, Rev. Mr. SCOTT, will preach. At the Church of the Holy Communion, Rev. A. LAWRENCE will officiate, and Dr. MUHLENBERG will preach. At St. Luke's Hospital, Dr. MUHLENBERG will also preach. At the chapel of St. Thomas' Church, corner of Fifty-third-street and Fifth-avenue, Dr. MORGAN will conduct the services, assisted by Rev. JOHN BRAYNARD MORGAN. At St. Ann's Church Rev. Mr. GALLAUDET will officiate. At the Church of the Annunciation Rev. Dr. SEABURY will officiate. At the Church of the Shepherd's Flock, (Mission Chapel of the Church of the Ascension,) the Rector, T. W. TREMBLE, will preach morning and evening. The congregation of St. George's Church, yet unfinished, will worship at Irving Hall, when the Rev. Pastor, Dr. TYNG, will officiate. At the Mission Church, Forty-eighth-street, the Pastor, J. A. JAGGER, will preach at both services. At St. Paul's Church Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., Rector of Trinity Parish, will preach in the evening. Trinity Chapel is profusely decorated with flower offerings; Rev. Dr. HIGBEE will officiate morning and evening.

At all the Catholic churches the services will begin as early as 6 o'clock. At St. Patrick's Cathedral a pontifical high mass will be celebrated by Archbishop McCLOSKY, and at the churches of St. Francis Xavier, St. James', Church of the Redemptionists, Immaculate Conception, St. Stephen's, St. Andrew's, St. Peter's, St. Ann's and St. Teresa's, high masses will be sung also. In all of these the altars and surroundings are adorned with emblems of rejoicing.

At St. Alban's Chapel the services are to be more than imposing, great preparations having been made to this effect. Rev. Dr. MORRILL will officiate in the morning, and commencing at 3:30 P. M., Right Rev. Bishop POTTER will administer the rite of Confirmation.

Less demonstration in outward observance of the day than other Christian countries, there are always with us at Easter sufficient demonstrations of our rejoicing. From the Old World we inherit many of the pleasing customs of the time. True, after a season of mourning and repentance, we do not rush into the license of carnival, yet among young and old there are not wanting the evidences of renewed hopes and of thanksgiving. When the weather admits, the day is chosen by many as the first to don the glad habiliments of Spring-time; presents of flowers pass from friend to friend, and, as in Russia, Germany, France and Italy, many preserve the ancient custom of exchanging the paschal egg. For several days boys with baskets of eggs of rainbow-hues have tempted the passers-by upon our thoroughfares, and have waylaid many a happy father wending homeward who willingly exchanged his pennies for these presents for the little ones. In the windows of the confectioneries artists in sugar have exhibited their skill in these oval treasures, painted cunningly with rarest tints. The Old World observances of Easter, like those of Christmas, grow in favor with us, and we have nothing to regret in the ripening love for customs hallowed by years and so beautifully suggestive of that peace on earth and good will to men, the watchword of true Christians of every sect.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Regular Union General Committee.

A special meeting of this body was held on Friday evening, at Union Hall, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, Judge ABRAM J. DITTENHOEFFER in the chair. The object of the meeting was to take such suitable action as was deemed necessary with reference to the election of members to the State Constitutional Convention. Reports from the nominating Conventions being in order, PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, Esq., reported the action of the Fourth Senatorial Convention. He stated that a Conference Committee was appointed to confer with the Radical wing of the party, but that the conference ended in failing to agree upon a straight ticket, and that when the Convention reassembled, ANDREW H. GREEN, EDWIN W. STOUGHTON, Dr. LOUIS NAUMANN, and JOHN J. TOWNSEND were nominated as the candidates of the Regular Republicans, but he had not received their acceptances or declinations. There being no other Republican ticket in the field in this district, the running of a ticket was left to the members of the General Committee from that district, with power.

J. WILSON GREEN, Esq., reported that Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, Hon. ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, JOSEPH B. TAYLOR, Esq., and JOHN W. THORN, Esq., had been nominated by the Fifth Senatorial Convention; that JAMES W. BOOTH, Esq., had been substituted in place of Mr. THORN, in consequence of that gentleman's declination. It was resolved to print the above ticket and run it on Tuesday next. Mr. FREDERICK C. WAGNER reported that the Sixth Senatorial Convention would complete their ticket by Monday.

Judge DITTENHOEFFER stated that the Seventh Senatorial Convention had placed in nomination Ex-Gov. HAMILTON FISH, MARSHAL O. ROBERTS, Rev. HENRY W. BELLOWS and Ex-Judge JOHN H. WHITE, but that these gentlemen had declined by letter. It was finally resolved that JONATHAN EDGAR, DORMAN B. EATON, JOHN A. FOSTER and THOMAS B. VAN BUREN be voted for as the candidates of the regular Republicans in this district next Tuesday.

Mr. JAMES R. DAVIES, from the Eighth Senatorial Convention, reported that the action of the Convention had resulted in Judge CARDOZO's withdrawal from the Tammany ticket, and that probably Mr. LARRAMORE, a regular Republican, would be generally supported by the friends of the Committee.

It was suggested that as a light vote would be polled next Tuesday, the members use their best endeavors to secure as many votes as possible for the regular Republican Union ticket.

The Printing Committee was empowered to prepare and distribute tickets in time for the election.

The Finance Committee were empowered to disburse, in their discretion, from $1,000 to $10,000 to defray the expenses of the canvass.

The opponents of Messrs. RAYMOND, BENEDICT, BOOTH and TAYLOR, in the Fifth District, are Supervisor BLEAKLY, H. E. RUSSELL, N. STRATTON and Ex-Alderman ISAAC DAYTON.

International Racket Match for One Thousand Pounds.

The great international match at rackets between WILLIAM GREY and FREDERICK FOULKES, the respective champion players of Great Britain and America, for one thousand sovereigns, commences to-morrow, at the New-York Club Racket Court, in Thirtieth-street, at 2 o'clock P. M. The match was made by Mr. LAMONTAIGNE, of this City, on the part of the American champion, and by Mr. WATERS, of Dublin, on the part of the English player, at Aldershott, in England, last June, after GRAY had defeated the then champion of the game in that country; the conditions being to play a home-and-home match, each the best of seven games, and the scorer of the greatest number of aces in the aggregate in both matches to be entitled to the stakes of five hundred sovereigns a side. The first match is played to-morrow, as above-mentioned, and the return match on the 21st of July, in the Royal Racket Court, Belfast, Ireland. By the articles of agreement, the English player was entitled to three weeks' practice previous to the match in the New-York Court, his opponent having the same courtesy extended to him in the match in Belfast. Mr. GRAY, accompanied by a younger brother, also a splendid player at the game, and Mr. T. WALTERS, of Dublin, his backer and trainer, has been, since the 1st inst., in regular daily practice in the New-York Club and although there is a great difference in the size of the American and English racket courts, he has made himself perfect master of the peculiarities of the court, and the match will prove a most interesting one. The number of spectators will be limited, as the accommodation for lookers-on is far from extensive. Consequently, none except members of the Club and a few invited guests will be present. The American champion is at present the favorite, $100 to $80 being the current betting. An offer in the court during the past week by a leading sporting man in this City to bet $3,000 against $3,600 on the English player met with no response.

Yesterday a match for $100, best three in five games, 15 aces up, between WM. DEVOE, the former champion of the game in this country, but who now seldom practices, and JOSEPH GRAY, a younger brother of the English champion, only 16 years old, was played in the Thirteenth-street Court; DEVOE giving his opponent an extra hand. DEVOE won the first and second games by scores of 15 to 11 and 15 to 6. GRAY won the third by a score of 15 to 11, and the fourth game was productive of intense interest, it being so closely contested that both players stood 13 aces each. DEVOE then scored the required two points, and won the game and match.

Seventh Senatorial District—Declination of Candidates.

The Union Republican Convention for the Seventh Senatorial District held a meeting last evening, at which letters were read from Hon. HAMILTON FISH, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, Rev. HENRY W. BELLOWS and JAMES B. [illegible], declining to be candidates for the Constitutional Convention. Messrs. FISH and ROBERTS decline on account of prior engagements, which would prevent them from attending the sittings of the Convention; Dr. BELLOWS says he is going to Europe, and advises the Convention to unite on the candidates of the Radical branch of the party, in view of the small chance of electing any Republican on a split ticket. Mr. WHITING declines without assigning any reason.

The Convention finally concluded not to put forward any candidates and adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, This Convention, in view of the importance of the Convention to revise the Constitution of the State, and in discharge of their duty to the Union Republican Party, have been diligent and thorough in their search for the best men to nominate as delegates thereto; and,

Whereas, The very eminent citizens nominated are unavoidably compelled to decline standing as candidates for the position; therefore,

Resolved, That the election being close at hand, leaving us without time to make careful selection of delegates in place of the gentlemen declining, we recommend our friends to vote and work for the election of the Republican candidates already in the field.

The Registry Yesterday.

The following is the result of the registry yesterday throughout the City, as well as the grand total of registered voters:

Wards.	No. Additions.	No. Subtractions.	Wards.	No. Additions.	No. Subtractions.
1	30	3	12	19	18
2	5	3	13	35	13
3	16	9	14	41	25
4	40	10	15	47	31
5	34	27	16	58	21
6	42	89	17	100	20
7	40	14	18	85	15
8	53	19	19	65	32
9	55	18	20	102	14
10	45	18	21	50	13
11	103	18	22	76	16

Totals Saturday	1,141	434
Totals Friday	909	298
Net additions	1,368	
Registry of 1866	125,162	
Total number of registered voters	127,530	

The several Boards have now adjourned.

Report of the Women's Prison Association.

The following statistics of the workings of the "Women's Prison Association" we gather from the annual report of the Association, just published:

During the year 1866 there were 286 persons received at the Home, of which number 176 were sent to service, nine sent to hospital, one to Magdalen Asylum, three to the Almshouse, one to the Home in Houston-street, 17 left without permission, and 18 were discharged. The work done by the inmates of the Home during the year amounted to $1,155 47. The number of female prisoners received at the City Prison during the year was 14,993 white and 308 colored. Of these, 1,275 were sent to Blackwell's Island by the Courts of General and Special Sessions; 4,659 were transferred to the same Island by the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections; 26 were sent to State Prison; 3 died, and 9,341 were discharged. The receipts during the year were as follows: From subscriptions, $418; donations, $151; work by the inmates, $1,120 41; loan, $1,500; interest on mortgages, $375; interest on Government bonds, $1,937 05; total, $6,001 46. Expenditures: For interest on mortgage, $210; interest on loan, $52 50; rent of vault of Safe Deposit Company, $20; insurance, $28; provisions and fuel, $1,925 48; household expenses, $224 80; repairs, $1,829 73; dry goods, $302 54; working materials, $199 03; salaries, $388 50; postage and stationery, $28 63; medicine, $39 45; traveling expenses, $35 98; express, $4 15; printer, $60; gas, $80 41; sundries, $10 63; total, $5,439 83; balance on hand Jan. 1, 1867, $561 63.

CHESS.

Tournament of the New-York Chess Club.

This long-pending tourney has at length terminated by the mutual consent of Messrs. DELMAR and RICHARDSON, the two players whose respective achievements have for some time been beyond the reach of other competitors, in an equal division of the remaining honors; the first prize, as our chess-loving readers are already aware, having been triumphantly borne off by Capt. MACKENZIE. At the close of play the score showed that Mr. DELMAR had won thirty games and lost thirteen, with but one more game to play; while Mr. RICHARDSON had won twenty-eight, and lost twelve, with four more to play.

Correspondence Match Between the Newburgh and New-York Chess Clubs.

In this case, as in that of the tournament above alluded to, the extended period of its proceedings bids fair to outlive the interest attaching itself thereto. We are pleased, therefore, to be in a position to form a conjecture that a compromise between the belligerents in this instance as in the case of the New-York tournay will, in all probability, be effected. Appended will be found the score of game 1 in the correspondence match, by which it will be seen that all hope of averting defeat is lost to the New-York players; while we are given to understand that in the other two games the Newburgh amateurs hold almost a like position; and we think that a proposition emanating from either side to the effect that New-York should resign the first game and Newburgh admit defeat in the other two, would be readily assented to by their opponents.

GAME 1.—EVANS GAMBET.

NEWBURGH.	NEW-YORK.
1. P to K 4.	1. P to K 4.
2. K Kt to B 3.	2. Q Kt to B 3.
3. K B to Q B 4.	3. K B to Q B 4.
4. P to Q Kt 4.	4. B takes P.
5. P to Q B 3.	5. B to Q R 4.

This move B to Q R 4, we take it, was made rather in the spirit of *bravado*. B to Q B 4 is undoubtedly the better play.

NEWBURGH.	NEW-YORK.
6. P to Q 4.	6. P takes P.
7. Castles.	7. P to Q 3.
8. Q to Kt 3.	8. Q to K B 3.
9. P to K 5.	9. Q P takes P.
10. R to K.	10. B to Q 2.
11. B to K Kt 5.	11. Q to K B 4.
12. Kt takes K P.	12. Kt takes Kt.
13. P to K B 4.	13. P to K B 3.
14. P takes Kt.	14. Q takes B.
15. Q takes Kt P.	15. R to Q B.
16. P to K 6.	16. B to Q R 5.
17. P to K 7.	17. Q to K B 4.
18. B to K 6.	18. Q takes B.
19. R takes Q.	19. B to Q 2.
20. R to K 4.	20. Kt takes K P.
21. Q to Q 5.	21. B to Q Kt 3.
22. P to Q B 4.	22. K to Q.
23. Q to K B 7.	23. Kt to K B 4.
24. Kt to Q 2.	24. P to Q B 3.
25. Kt to Q Kt 3.	25. P to Q B 4.
26. P to Q R 4.	26. P to Q R 4.
27. P to K Kt 4.	27. Kt to Q 3.
28. Q to K 7 check.	28. K to B 2.

At this crisis of the game the move rests with the Newburgh players, who doubtless, ere this will meet the reader's eye, will have sent forward 29 R. to K. 6, when we are at a loss to discover what resource New-York has. The Newburgh Chess Club is but a very recent organization, and their conduct of this game, which has been masterly throughout, is worthy of the highest commendation.

International Chess Congress.

The Judges appointed for the Problem Tournament of the Chess Congress, to be held at the Grand French Exposition in Paris, are MM. LEQUESNE and ROSENTHAL, of Paris, and Mr. SAMUEL LOYD, of New-York, a gentleman long distinguished as one of the ablest composers of chess problems which this country has produced.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BATTLE-ROW STABBING AFFRAY.—The negro JOHN POOL, who was stabbed on Friday night by PRIMUS HAMILTON, also colored, is not likely to die from his injuries, although severely injured. Both negroes have very bad reputations. HAMILTON is a South Carolina freedman, and since his arrival in these parts has made himself conspicuous for his audacity. POOL is a fugitive from justice in Queens County, where he is under indictment for felonious assault. Lately both men have been residing in Battle-row, North First-street, E. D., where they have been a terror to their neighbors. Yesterday HAMILTON was arraigned before Justice DAILEY, and, pleading not guilty, was committed to the County Jail to await examination on Wednesday next.

ROW IN A CONEY ISLAND CAR.—About 11:30 o'clock Friday night, three men entered a Coney Island car at Fulton Ferry. They had not gone far before the younger of the three took it upon himself to insult a lady passenger. The conductor remonstrated against this procedure, when he was assaulted by the other two men. Officer FOX was called to the assistance of the conductor, but was assaulted as soon as he made his appearance. The accused were brought before Justice CORNWELL, and gave their names WILLIAM LYNAN, JOSEPH LYNAN, and CHRISTOPHER HACKETT, when JOSEPH LYNAN and HACKETT were sentenced for ten days each, and the other was discharged.

CONCERT OF SOLDIER'S CHILDREN.—The Soldier's Orphans from the Patriot Orphan House, located at Flushing, will give a public entertainment at Rev. Mr. BEECHER's Church, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening next. Rev. S. H. TYNG, D. D., Rev. T. L. CUYLER, D. D., and Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD will make addresses. The children will sing a number of songs, and will be assisted by Mrs. FOWLER and the double choir of the Church. F. F. MULLER, Esq., will preside at the organ, and give an organ concert from 7:30 to 8 o'clock P. M.

THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—This addition to the architectural beauty of Brooklyn is now completed, and will be thrown open to the public on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday next. On the 29th inst. it will be dedicated by the Masonic fraternity. The following bodies will hereafter meet in this edifice: Baltic, Progressive, Corner-stone, Marsh, Manuel, Copernicus, Schiller, De Witt Clinton Chapter, Progressive Chapter, and De Witt Clinton Commandery.

FATAL CAR ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening about 6 o'clock a man named [illegible], an employe of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, while jumping from a Flushing-avenue car, fell from the front platform and was run over, sustaining compound fractures of the leg and arm, as well as other injuries. He was conveyed to the City Hospital, where his wounds were pronounced fatal.

ARRESTS BY THE POLICE.—The following arrests were made during the week ending Friday, the 19th inst., of which 65 were made on the 13th, 82 on the 14th, 64 on the 15th, 47 on the 16th, 51 on the 17th, 57 on the 18th, and 64 on the 19th, making the total number of arrests 430.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—The registry of voters for the Constitutional Convention was very light in Brooklyn—in fact very few came to the places of registration in any of the districts. The vote next Tuesday, from present appearances, will be very small.

FOUND DROWNED.—Yesterday morning the Forty-second Precinct Police picked up the body of a drowned man at the foot of Gold-street. The deceased had evidently been in the water a long time. Coroner LYNCH was notified.

NEW-JERSEY.

A YOUNG WOMAN KIDNAPPED AND OUTRAGED.—One of the most revolting outrages that has ever been perpetrated in Hudson County, occurred in Hudson City about 12 o'clock on Friday night, a young woman having been seized on the public highway and conveyed to an out-of-the-way place, where her person was forcibly violated by nearly a score of young ruffians. The particulars of the outrage are as follows: About 10 o'clock on Friday evening, LIZZIE SMITH, *alias* LIZZIE MCKEAN, a well-dressed, fine-looking young woman, aged 23 years, a resident of Jersey City, left the latter place and proceeded on foot to Hudson City, for the purpose of visiting a Mrs. MORROW in Bergen. When on the bridge over the railroad cut, she was stopped by a young man who asked here where she was going, to which she replied that she was on her way to the residence of a friend. He advised her not to go further, as there were two men over there, and said he would take her around the block so as to escape them. LIZZIE accompanied the stranger, but they had not proceeded far when two men ran up to them from across the street, and one of them asked LIZZIE what she was going with that man for? and one of them said that he was an officer and would arrest her. The stranger offered to take her down to the corners and she accompanied him down the main street to the top of Bergen Hill, on Newark-avenue. Here, between ten and twenty young men came up from different directions, and seizing LIZZIE carried her over on the hill, in the rear of the Jersey City Cemetery grounds, and threw her on the ground, and while two of the ruffians held her the others, some fifteen or eighteen, each in turn violated her person. The unfortunate young woman screamed repeatedly, and her outcry attracted the attention of Officers RILEY and DORBIT, who went to her assistance, when the ruffians fled. Upon coming up, the officers found the young woman lying upon the ground in a helpless condition, and assisted her to the Police-station. Yesterday morning the young woman went before Recorder ALDRIDGE, and made affidavit of the above facts, when warrants were issued for the arrest of a gang of some eighteen well known young ruffians residents of Hudson City. During the forenoon the following arrests were made: JOHN A. DONNELLY, aged 22, married, by Officer RILEY; JAMES BRANNAN, aged 18, plasterer, and HENRY DEMOTT, aged 20, by officers RILEY and HASKINS. The prisoners were taken before the young woman, who identified them without hesitation. Previous to the arrest of the two last-named parties, DONNELLY attempted to compromise the matter with the complainant, who was detained in a cell as a witness. He proposed that if she would call the Chief and say that she was mistaken in his identity, so that he could be released, he would pay her the sum of $30, and would place her in the New-York Hospital, or would take her to the house of his mother and have her properly cared for. DONNELLY also tried the sympathy game, shed tears, and told her that if he was held it would ruin his chances for an appointment on the Police, (from which he was dismissed not long since.) He is reported by the Police as a bad character, and not long since was arrested and held to bail on two charges of threatening to kill his wife by stabbing her with a knife. The Police think they will be able to secure all the parties engaged in the outrage.

NEW-JERSEY NEWS IN BRIEF.—The Grand Jury of Hunterdon County, at its recent session, found bills of indictment against several members of the Lutheran Synod of New-Jersey, for publishing a libel in their minutes against Rev. P. A. STROBLE, of Brunswick, N. J. Indictments have already been issued against Rev. JOHN ILGEN BURRELL, of Centerville, Northampton County, Penn.; Rev. D. KLINE, of Spruce Run, Hunterdon County; Rev. E. DEGAL, Saddle River, Bergen County, and Rev. JACOB C. DUY, of New-Germantown, N. J. The case grows out of a censure upon Mr. STROBLE by the above-named gentlemen, acting as a Committee of Synod to examine certain charges against Mr. STROBLE's character....A. T. SMITH, of Bricksburg, Ocean County, was knocked down and robbed of $300, a few nights since, while going from the railroad depot to his boarding-house....About sixty acres of woodland in Manalapan were burned over a few days since, destroying cord-wood and timber valued at $1,000. It was owned by GEO. HUNT, of Freehold, Monmouth County....The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Orange Library Association: President, THERON BALDWIN, Jr.; Vice-President, E. D. PIERSON; Treasurer, GEORGE P. KINGSLEY; Secretary, WILBERFORCE FREEMAN....Rev. C. A. SMITH, D. D., formerly of Philadelphia, will be installed pastor of the East Orange Presbyterian Church on Wednesday evening next....A literary society has been formed under the title of the Literary Union of Orange....Twenty-five of the leading dry-goods dealers of Newark have entered into an agreement to close their stores at 7 P. M., except on Saturdays....A man, giving the name of CHRISTIAN KLOUSE, was arrested in Newark about 3 o'clock yesterday morning with as much butter, lard and provisions as he could carry. It was subsequently ascertained that KLOUSE had broken into the house of JOTHAM HEDDEN, at East Orange, and stolen the property therefrom.....The corner-stone of the Third German Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Church, in Forrest-street, Newark, will be laid on Monday, 22d inst.....The Independent Order of Odd Fellows will celebrate their "National Thanksgiving" on Friday evening next at the Central Methodist Episcopal Church.....The body of young DILLINGHAM, of the Passaic Boat Club, who was drowned on Wednesday evening last in Newark Bay, was recovered yesterday near Saltersville.....JAMES BORHAM, of New-Brunswick, went to New-York on Monday last, and has not since been heard of.

NARROW ESCAPE AT A RAILROAD CROSSING.—In the early part of Friday evening one of the Jersey City and Hoboken horse-cars attempted to cross the New-Jersey Railroad track at Newark-avenue, Jersey City, (the gate being up,) when the flagman, as is alleged, stopped the driver and ordered him to hold back. At the same time a train of cars was approaching with great rapidity, and the passengers, seeing that they were in imminent peril, made their escape. The driver managed to get the horses across the track, and the train of cars swept by in less than ten seconds thereafter.

MASONIC ELECTION.—Hugh De Pagen's Commandery, No. 1, of Jersey City, held their annual meeting last week, when the following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: R. E. Sir Samuel Stevens, E. C.; E. Sir James Gilkinson, G.; Sir Kt. Robert Donshea, C. G.; R. E. Sir Wm. H. Doggett, Prelate; S. Kt. P. H. Bossuet, S. W.; S. Kt. H. Jennings, J. W.; S. Kt. C. S. Fox, Treasurer; E. Sir A. G. Gilkyson, Secretary; S. Kt. Sir T. K. Halstead, Warden.

ROBBING A SAFE.—Some time during Thursday night Public School-house No. 1, in Garden-street, Hoboken, was burglariously entered, and the iron safe belonging to the Board of Education was robbed. The lock of the safe door was picked, and the door of the inside safe was broken open with a jimmy. The robbers expected to find some money, but all they obtained was a gold pen and some memoranda of no consequence.

NEW STEAMBOAT WHARF PIER NO. 50, NORTH RIVER.—The new steamboat wharf of the General Transatlantic line, covering Pier No. 50, North River, is in many respects superior to any yet constructed. Although not covering the same area as the fine depot of the People's line of steamers, its architectural effect is not less imposing, and its finish in detail is in excellent taste. On either hand on entering are the offices, the approaches to which are guarded on either side by heavy rails of black walnut. The offices themselves are admirably adapted to their respective purposes. The length of the shed is 500 feet and its width 60 feet. Its sides are of corrugated iron, the roof of "patent fire-proof gravel," and the doors on all sides are of iron, thus rendering the structure proof against all attacks of fire from without. To dispose of fire originating within the building in its incipiency, a four-inch cast iron pipe extends the entire length of the pier with a coupling every fifty feet, ten in all, to any or all of which fifty feet lengths of hose can be adjusted at a moment's warning. The pier on which this new building rests was entirely rebuilt, the space being leased from the City for ten years. The rebuilding of this pier and the construction of the shed cost nearly $100,000. As in front of the building of the People's Line, a fine clock is placed in the cupola of the new building, a valuable acquisition for the numerous workmen in the neighborhood, and a pleasant thing for passers-by to look at. It is to be hoped that, as in European cities, all our prominent buildings will thus improve their appearance. Clocks don't cost a great deal of money and ask but little attendance, and are better advertisers than gilt signboards. This building is but the second fireproof structure on either river, the other is the New-Haven depot on the East River, the sides of which are also of corrugated iron. Mr. W. F. MORGAN is the builder of both.

SUSPECTED WIFE MURDER.—Roundsman KELVEY, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested MICHAEL LOONEY, of No. 160 Washington-street, last evening, on suspicion of having beaten his wife to death—she being found dead in her bed. The prisoner was locked up in the Liberty-street Station-house to await the result of an investigation by Coroner WILDEY.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT.

APRIL 18 AND 22.

A STOCK TRANSACTION—ALLEGED FRAUDULENT MISREPRESENTATION.

Before Hon. Judge Gilbert and a Jury.

Amos A. De Graw vs. James H. Elmore.—The parties to this action are both well-known residents of the town of Jamaica, and this action is brought under the following circumstances: The plaintiff alleges that in the latter part of February, 1866, the defendant, with whom he had been very intimate, having been associated with him in the ownership and management of the East New-York and Jamaica Railroad, came to him at his store and solicited him to buy some stock in the Mahoney Coal Company, under the following representations, viz.: That he, defendant, was Treasurer of the Company; that he owned a majority of the stock; that the Company was free from debt and a perfect success, and owned the property, and that a man up the river owned some 300 shares, which, wanting money, he was anxious to dispose of; that he could buy it at 60, though it was really worth 70; that it would pay a dividend of 5 per cent. in 60 days, and that if plaintiff would take half the 300 shares he (defendant) would buy it and divide it between them, each taking 150 shares. Relying, as he alleges, upon these representations, he accepted the offer, and on the stock being delivered he gave defendant credit for $9,000 on account of a debt of some $16,000 or $17,000 owing him from said defendant on some transactions arising out of their joint connection with the East New-York and Jamaica Railroad. Some time after, the plaintiff discovered that the stock was not bought of the party up the river as represented to him, but was in reality a portion of defendant's own stock, and, besides, that the representations as to the condition of the Company were not true, the stock being of no value; whereupon he proffered back the stock and demanded the return of money. This was refused, and hence the present action.

On the part of defendant the entire story of the plaintiff was plumply denied. Defendant denied in the first place, that there was any interview at plaintiff's store on the subject of the sale of the stock at all, and further, that at no place were there any representations, of the kind alleged, made. Defendant's story of the transaction was, that plaintiff had frequently solicited him to sell him some of the stock, and that believing it to be a good thing he was reluctant so to do, but the solicitations were continued, and finally hearing that another party wished to part with some stock, he told plaintiff of it in the expectation of getting it, but failing to do so; rather than disappoint plaintiff, he gave him 150 shares of his own stock. It was alleged also that previous to that time plaintiff had bought other shares of the stock from another party, and a witness, (Capt. Lighthall,) was introduced to prove that it was from him they were bought. This was when plaintiff was put on the stand and denied.

Testimony was introduced to impeach the character of the plaintiff, and as many witnesses, including ex-Gov. John A. King, (who testified that plaintiff's character was mixed; that is, as explained by the Governor, he had strong friends and bitter enemies,) to sustain it.

The case then went to the jury, who, after an absence of an hour and a half, came into Court, and reported that they were unable to agree, and that their difference was on a radical point, about which there was no possibility of compromise.

The jury were discharged.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

POCKET-BOOK DROPPERS.

ROBERT NEIL, ALBERT WHEELER and STEWART WILSON were arrested yesterday on a charge of being vagrants. All these are well known as pocket-book droppers, who are constantly loitering about the pier near Washington Market on the lookout for a victim. The accused were held for examination.

THE BOAT LAW.

JOHN BROWN and JOHN CANTRON were yesterday arrested by Officer DOYLE, of the Harbor Police, for illegally boarding the ship *Andrews* in the stream. When arraigned before the magistrate, the prisoners were held for trial at the Court of General Sessions. Boatmen are making great complaints against this law, as they complain of its unequal restrictions.

ROBBING SAILORS.

BARTHOLEMEW FRENCH and WM. MORGAN, both sailors, arrived in this City from a foreign port on Friday, and put up at the boarding-house No. 190 Cherry-street, in company with WM. RYDER. During the evening RYDER took his friends to the porter-house corner of Water and Oliver streets. Both the sailors were freely plied with liquor, and while intoxicated it is alleged that they were robbed of $97 in English gold coin and United States Treasury notes. As RYDER was seen fumbling about the persons of MORGAN and FRENCH, and he and MICHAEL FEENEY, the barkeeper left the place together, Officer DORSEY, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested both and found them in possession of gold coin and bills which were fully identified by MORGAN. When arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday the accused were held for trial and committed in default of bail.

A FELONIOUS THREAT.

Yesterday afternoon JOHN C. LYST, a Deputy Sheriff, and CHARLES HAMMOND, of No. 165 East Eleventh-street, quarreled in Fulton Market, when LYST drew a revolver and threatened to shoot his opponent. Before anything serious occurred, Officer WORDEN, of the Second Precinct, interfered and arrested the Deputy Sheriff. When brought before the Court he was held to bail for trial at the General Sessions.

BITTEN BY A DOG.

PETER FARRELL, of No. 85 Sheriff-street, entered the premises of CHARLES HERNKIND, No. 125 Washington-street, yesterday afternoon, to sell some onions. He was ordered out by the proprietor, who sought to accelerate FARRELL's exit by setting a ferocious bull-dog upon him. The animal bit the onion-dealer in the breast, inflicting a serious wound. Officer GRIFFIN, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested HERNKIND, and arraigned him before the magistrate, who held him for trial on a charge of assault and battery made by FARRELL.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Officer REILLY arrested JAMES MCKEON yesterday on a charge of cruelty to a horse, in driving the animal through the streets in an unfit condition for labor. The animal had several sores on its body where the harness chafed, and caused visible pain. The prisoner was required to find bail for trial.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

THE DUBOIS ASSAULT.

In the TIMES of Tuesday last were detailed the circumstances of a brutal assault made at the hour of noon on the previous day, by a ruffian named Jos. JOHNSTON upon Mr. ALPHEUS D. DUBOIS, Principal of Grammar School No. 36, in Ninth-street, near Avenue C. The object of the ruffian was to get possession of the sum of $2,900 in United States notes with which the Principal had just returned from the office of the Board of Education, intending therewith to pay his assistants their regular monthly salaries. GEORGE E. MURRAY, a brother to the janitor of the school, was also implicated in the affair, and he, together with his confederate, was taken before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Essex Market Police Court, where both were committed to await the result of their victim's injuries. Mr. DUBOIS laid in a critical condition at his home from the time of the assault until the following evening, when his consciousness returned and he commenced to rally. Yesterday morning he took a carriage and was driven to the Essex Market Court, where he made oath to the facts already related, charging JOHNSTON with felonious assault and robbery, and MURRAY as an accessory before the fact. When arraigned for preliminary examination, the latter said that he was innocent of the charge. JOHNSTON, upon being questioned, replied: "I went to the school to see GEORGE MURRAY, and saw him in the cellar. I had a pair of false whiskers, which I put on for fun. I was standing near the door when Mr. DUBOIS came in and struck at me. I picked up the club and struck him on the head." Both the parties were held for trial without bail.

A WOMAN'S REVENGE.

Mr. FERDINAND ZOGBAUM, a merchant doing business at No. 10 Maiden-lane, yesterday appeared before Justice SHANDLER and made oath to the following statement: That on the morning of the 16th of September last, he, with his wife and children, entered a Fifth-avenue stage in Broadway and rode down town. After leaving the vehicle, and when near his office, Mr. ZOGBAUM discovered that a small reticule containing about $1,000 worth of diamond jewelry, the property of his wife, had been left in the stage. He accordingly hastened to Fulton Ferry, where he found the driver just starting upon a return trip. He questioned him closely, and searched the stage carefully, but the driver denied having seen anything of the missing property, and it could not be found. Rewards were offered for the recovery of the jewelry, but they were of no avail, and the property was given up as irrecoverably lost. A few days since a man calling himself COSSE, waited upon Mr. ZOGBAUM at his place of business and informed him that the stage-driver was the party who stole his jewelry, and that he had disposed of it to a diamond-dealer in Broadway at a great reduction of its real value. A warrant was accordingly issued by the Magistrate for the arrest of the accused, and placed in the hands of Sergeant POTTER and Officer SIEBERT, of the Court Squad for execution. The officers succeeded in arresting the driver, whose name is GEO. LAMAY, and recovering nearly all the stolen property. It appears that the accused and his wife have lived unhappily together of late, and about two weeks since he left her, and took with him all the best furniture and many little valuables belonging to his wife. Enraged at this procedure, the woman swore revenge, and carried out her threat to the letter, by informing upon her husband through her friend COSSE. The Magistrate held LAMAY for examination in default of bail.

THE "CLIPPER" LIBEL CASE.

Mr. FRANK QUEEN, editor and proprietor of the New-York *Clipper*, who is charged with having libeled Mr. C. G. FOX, of the Old Bowery Theatre, in an article recently published in his paper, was yesterday represented in Court by counsel, who furnished the required bail of $1,000 to answer at General Sessions.

A DESPERATE BURGLAR.

On Friday morning, at an early hour, Mr. JOHN HUGHES, who keeps a grocery-store at No. 303 Munroe-street, was awakened by the noise of some one evidently moving things about in the store below. Hastily dressing he went down stairs into the yard, when he discovered that the back window had been forced open, and upon looking in he saw a stranger packing up some articles in a large shawl which was spread upon the floor. Mr. HUGHES' movements startled the burglar, who sprung to his feet, and drawing a revolver, made his escape, rushing in the direction of where the proprietor of the store was standing, and discharging the contents of the weapon as he fled. He succeeded in scaling the fence and reached the sidewalk, only to bolt into the arms of an officer who had been attracted to the spot by the noise of the firing. The burglar made a desperate attempt to get away, but did not succeed, as the policeman was too strong for him. Yesterday he was taken before Justice SHANDLEY, where he gave his name as JOHN NULTY. He was held for examination in default of $2,000 bail.

ANOTHER BURGLARY.

JAMES CONNERY and GEORGE WILLIAMS, both young men, were arrested upon the charge of burglariously entering the sleeping apartments of FREDERICK BOSCH, No. 23 Avenue B, on Friday night. The inmates of the room were aroused by the noise and raised an alarm, which soon brought the Police, and the burglars were taken into custody. In the pockets of one of them was found a number of articles of jewelry belonging to Mrs. BOSCH. The accused were held to answer, in default of $1,000 bail.

AN ELASTIC THIEF.

A boy named WILLIAM HERRING was arrested upon the complaint of JAMES G. LAROE, of No. 41 Cannon-street, who accuses him of stealing a quantity of elastic valued at $15. The lad was held for trial.

STEALING DRESSES.

Mrs. ROTH, who dwells at No. 63 Stanton-street, complained against a man by the name of THOMAS SMITH, who, as she alleges, stole ten dresses, valued at 25, from her on Thursday last. The accused was committed for trial.

CRUELTY TO A COW.

A man named MICHAEL HAGGERTY was arrested by an officer of the Tenth Precinct, who charged him with having treated a lame cow in a cruel manner. It appears that the animal was exhausted, and had fallen in the street, when HAGGERTY started a dog upon it, encouraging the latter to bite and worry the cow. The offender was held for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

EXCISE VIOLATIONS.

Two arrests were made yesterday for violation of the Excise Law. The parties names are: JAS. HAYES, of No. 245 Ninth-avenue, and ANOTINE OTHEN, No. 802 Washington-street. Both the accused were held for trial at Special Sessions.

Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 20—*In steamship St. Laurent, for Brest and Havre*—Peter Marie, New-York; James B. Sanders, Mrs. Sanders and three sons, Albany, N. Y.; Dr. Alexander E. Hosack, Mrs. Hosack, New-York; Mrs. George W. Riggs, Miss Kate Riggs, Miss Jenny Riggs, Elisha Riggs, Washington, D. C.; Reuben Withers, Mrs. Withers, Countess Cora de Wilhorst, New-York; Caleb S. Hallowell, Mrs. Hallowell, Philadelphia, Penn.; Wisner H. Townsend; Mrs. Townsend, four children and servant, New-York; Miss Lucy Jackson, Baltimore; G. W. V. Smith, Poughkeepsie, New-York; John Taylor, Mrs. Taylor and infant, Master John Taylor, Master Arthur Taylor, Miss Henrietta Taylor, Miss Alice Taylor and servant, New-York; Mr. Clinton Levering, Mr. Robert Levering, Baltimore, Md.; Mr. John J. Townsend, Mrs. Townsend, four children and two servants, New-York; Mr. M. G. Campbell, Mr. G. W. Campbell, Mrs. Campbell and daughter, Miss Campbell, Miss G. Campbell, Miss Lillie Campbell and servant, New-Orleans, La.; Mrs. Emma Gibson, Miss Fanny Gibson, Master William Gibson, Master Walter Gibson, Owego, N. Y.; Dr. Wilson Jewell, Mrs. Jewell, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. John Slade, Mrs. Slade, New-York; W. E. Ward, Portchester, N. Y.; Mrs. L. B. Kyle, Staten Island; George N. Jones, Savannah, Ga.; Mrs. Robert W. Seymour, son and servant, New-York; Mrs. E. Brainerd, Chicago, Ill.; Henry L. Hoguet, Mrs. Hoguet, New-York; M. Mark, Mrs. Mark, Houston, Texas; Jaonnes Chapon, Mrs. Chapon, New-York; J. Bruiport, Mrs. Bruiport, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. F. Livingston, New-York; Thomas L. Reese, Jr., Philadelphia, Penn.; Arthur A. Brown, Cooperstown, N. Y.; J. F. Travis, New-York; Stephen Parish, Philadelphia; E. Solari, Mrs. Solari, New-York; Julius Oberndorf, Mrs. Oberndorf, Baltimore; Geo. A. Robbins, New-York; Mrs. McMurtrie, Philadelphia; W. A. W. Stewart, New-York; Joseph Bayle, Mrs. Bayle, two children and servant, New-Orleans; Miss Caroline Murray, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Pascarini, Havana; A. M. Ferris, G. P. Sweeny, New-York; Henry Labasse, Mrs. Labasse, child and servant, New-Orleans; Benj. Curtis, New-York; Mr. Delcroix, Paris; Julien Dartois, Mrs. Dartois and child, New-York; Mr. Philip Cheilley, Havana; Mr. W. Bodisco, Secretary of Russian Legation, New-York; Miss Voisin, Miss Mercerer, Emmetsburgh, Md.; Mr. P. A. H. Renauld, New-York; Mr. M. Hald, Houston, Texas; Mr. Hermann Nordlinger, Mrs. Nordlinger, New-York; Mr. Pedro de Abella, Mrs. de Abella, Madrid, Spain; Mr. Henry Becker, New-York; Mr. T. Hussenet, Havana, Cuba; Mr. Henry B. Ryder, New-York; Ed'd Whitsted, San Francisco, Cal.; H'y Johnson, N. York; L. Gonthier Dussenias, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Gerson, Mrs. Gerson, Mrs. Caroline Ohrenvery, New-York; L'Abbie Locbianchet, Port-au-Prince, Hayti; Henry Baure, New-York; V. Dubois, Paris, France; Mrs. L. de Comeau, Miss de Comeau, New-York; P. Budillon, Boston, Mass.; J. J. Brunner, New-York; Frederic Laurent, Frederic Laurent, Jr., Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. Soulerat de St. Jean, Miss de St. Jean and servant, Mrs. Arioza, child and servant, Paris, France; Ferdinand Halle, New-York; Jos. Chersany, Dominica; C. Rust, H. Bacharach, Mrs. Bacharach, New-York; Alexander Surlack, Paris, France; J. Blum and J. Blum, Jr., New-York; Baptiste Capara and Mrs. Capara, Milan, Italy; Ferdinand Streuli, New-York; Mr. Jeandre, Mrs. Jeandre, child and servant, San Francisco, Cal.; R. S. Dumont, New-York; D. Poiney, Mrs. Poiney and two children, New-Orleans, La.; Adolphus Schueely, New-York; Charles Renard, Paris, France; L. Somborn, New-York; Frederick Fix, Mrs. Fix, New-Orleans, La.; J. Carlinot, New-York; Mrs. John Hertz, Miss Laura Hertz, P. Alexander Leony, Havre, France; Jules Strehler, New-York; Miss Louise de Kohr, New-Orleans, La.; James Reynes, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Haw, Philadelphia, Penn.; Otto Andrear, New-York; Xavier Bonotoux, Mrs. Bonotoux, four children and servant, New-Orleans, La.; James Coste, New-York; Charles Mageuvre, Lyons, France; Prima-Donna Leonida Boschetti, New-York; Miss Desire Kaufmann, New-Orleans, La.; John Odin, New-York; C. Millet, Paris, France; Mrs. Theresa Bonze, three children and servant, New-York; John P. Bragon, Memphis, Tenn.; P. Groiland, New-York; Miss Kesner and servant, New-Orleans; Mrs. H. Bourgegnot and child, Miss J. Bourgegnot, New-York; Peter Bean, Charleston, S. C.; Mrs. Huot, New-York; Mrs. C. Forstall, New-Orleans; Miss Genievre Vangrosdorff, New-York; Frank Gorusse, Miss Beck, Paris, France.

APRIL 20—*In steamship City of Boston for Liverpool*—Col. Langden and wife, of New-York; Wm. G. Creamer and wife, of New-York; Mrs. A. M. Sullivan, Miss Sullivan and child, of New-York; Mrs. Dr. Brown, of London, C. W.; Mrs. William H. Barnes and daughter, H. Massgberd, Rev. H. Massgberd, of London, C. W.; W. J. Best, of New-York; Dr. Neftel, wife and child, of Cincinnati; C. W. Wailey, Jno. H. Wells, of England; Charles Jackson, England; Mrs. Sommers, daughter and son; E. A. Peake, Don Bernardo de la Higuera, Mexico; P. Higgins, wife, Miss Mary, Miss Annie and Miss Laura Higgins, New-Orleans; Louis Marris, wife and 4 children and servant, New-York; Mr. Wallens, Philadelphia; Anderson Fowler, New-York; John Rogers, F. J. Garcia, Wm. McDonald, R. Waterhouse, New-York; W. B. Spencer, Mrs. E. Dewhurst, Mrs. Curtis, John A. Haldeman, New-York; George Copeland, England; Rev. J. M. Holmes and wife, J. W. Tallersal and wife, London, Eng.; J. Yelverton, wife and child London; William Fielding, Dr. E. Sharp, Edward Malloy, Mr. Fry, A. Uricsson, of Toronto; Charles G. Hutzler, of Baltimore; T. R. Morris, T. J. Connelly, H. J. Bartlett and wife, Mr. Elkin, Wm. Elkin, New-York; Mr. Forbes, H. Williamson, Mr. Dobbin, Glasgow; Wm. J. Corbitt, wife, two children and servant, Dr. Henderson, Major Lawson (British army,) Octave Gourgues, wife and child, from Mexico; Andreas Manuel, Sen., wife and child; A. Manuel, Jr.; A. Tarrara, Dom Galli, Louis Vignolo, from Mexico.

APRIL 20—*In steamship Helvetia, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. James A. Hekking, New-York; Thomas C. Butler and Mrs. Butler, Baltimore; James Cooper and Mrs. Cooper, Albany; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wilson, Liverpool; W. W. Cooper, Albany; T. Clark, New-Orleans; W. Gammell and Mrs. Gammell, Texas; Miss Louise and Miss Emma Maiby, Quincy, Ill.; Gustave Daridam, New-York; Mrs. Knight, New-York; Mrs. and Miss Cook, St. Paul, Minn.; W. Fox, Bristol; Albert W. Chrystie, New-York; Eugene Lallon and Mrs. Lallon, Paris; Mrs. James Runnel and Miss Louise, New-York; Mrs. Albert W. Chrystie, infant and nurse, N. Y.; Miss Lizzie and Miss Emily Punnett, Miss Annie and Miss Mary Chrystie, W. H. Wells, Miss Lucy Chrystie, W. Schultz, Mr. Griffith, J. J. Spooner, New-York; Mr. Burdock, S. Stettnor, Toledo, Ohio; J. Barr, J. Fleming, R. Barr, London; R. Donaldson, Chicago; M. Russell, D. Carre, Detroit; J. Horne, Mr. Horne, M. Scott, Mrs. D. Lane, W. Burch, New-York; J. Armstrong, Mr. Greenwood, St. Louis; Mr. Walsh, Mr. Hollenburg and wife, Hamburg; Mr. Graineger E. Conner, Paris, and others in the steerage.

APRIL 20—*In steamship Hibernia, for Glasgow*.—Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, Harrisburgh, Theodore Lawrence, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Findlay and family, Madison, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. Philips, New-York; Mrs. Dr. Elise Pfeiffer Stone, Williamsburgh; Geo. P. Morse, Albany; Jas. Higgins, New-York; Isaac P. Brader, Mount Vernon, Wis.; Geo. H. Orr, Madison, Wis.; Arthur Graham, Michigan; Wm. Hill, Alberville, S. C.; Mrs. Guthrie, New-York; H. Stinson, Toronto; Donald McDonald, New-York; Wm. McCune, Emma Lewis, Pittsburgh; Mrs. O'Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. James Collier and family, Miss Ellen Nelson, Messrs. Robert and Wm. Orr, Geo. Masters, and others in the steerage.

APRIL 20—*In steamship Baltic, for Bremen*—Mrs. Price, 2 children, (boys,) and Misses Mary and Nettie Price, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Mrs. H. F. Hunt, Capt. H. Sanders, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Ferd. Baker, California; Mrs. Boughton and baby, New-York; Senora Anna Bellini, Italy; Mr. and Mrs. J. Schmidt and 2 children, New-York; S. Mercer and son, Detroit; George Ellis, California; Mr. and Mrs. Bassett, New-Orleans; Edward Gochen, New-Orleans; Dr. Thos. Wild, Chicago; Mrs. C. Bashel, Columbus, Ohio; G. D. Mercer, Syracuse; Mrs. Miller, daughter and son, A. Kuttsoff, New York, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Arizona for Aspinwall.—Hon. H. W. Corbett and wife, Hon. G. H. Williams, John B. Burt, Henry Failing, W. M. Chase, Jarvis C. Carman, Chas. Chaty, Hon. D. R. Ashley, T. A. Pierce wife and child, Mrs. S. D. Shurb, Wm. Myer, Rev. John Manden, Rev. Mr. Brenglett, A. B. Preston, G. B. Shrouds, J. D. Patterson and wife, J. P. Backesto and wife, E. W. Coffin, Mrs. James Lynch, Jr., Mrs. J. B. Harmstead, E. M. Hall, J. T. Holland wife and child, Mrs. Harris and 3 children, James Holland, Mrs. S. Willing, A. Kenney, C. Rhine, Paymaster W. G. Marcy, Mrs. Willard, Mrs. J. B. Coffin 2 children and infant, Mrs. Alicia Thorne, W. Caddington, J. H. Stinson, J. Pastor Savilla and wife, Frederick W. Hyde, Geo. Michael, G. M. Welling, B. Tiger, wife, child and infant, L. N. Breed and wife, C. D. Lyman, Mrs. Matthews and two children, Mrs. Phœbe S. Martin, Mrs. Foulks, Dimon Hubbard, C. W. Parrish, Hopson Walker, N. Borden, Miss M. E. Groves, D. M. Groves, P. Johnson and wife, N. Clark and wife, Col. S. W. Inge and wife, S. W. Inge, Mrs. E. B. Pond, infant and nurse, W. Lee, daughter and family, D. S. McDougal, H. B. Bates, Mrs. H. Failing, nurse, two children and infant, A. Ward and wife, D. Bloom, W. Shiels and wife, Miss Dora Cohen, H. H. Hitchcock, J. Pecker, wife and infant, O. H. March, A. T. Bryant, J. A. Fuller, H. C. McCreary and wife, D. Disborough, Mrs. Julia A. Barber, nurse, child and infant; S. P. Roberts, D. W. Mead, David Stage, A. J. Minhard, B. M. Durell, J. E. Whitner, Dr. Chase and wife, P. Wall, wife and 2 children; Mrs. S. C. Coffin and 2 children; C. S. Polhemus, Miss Polhemus and 2 children; Frank and John Schofield, L. S. Lounsworth, wife and daughter; Mrs. H. B. Rathbun and infant, R. G. Montrose and wife, James A. Blood and wife, Mrs. E. D. Springer, A. N. Merrick, wife, 2 children and infant; Dr. T. T. Tyler, T. B. Wood, P. W. Kinney, Dr. O. C. Haynes, Dr. Boyle and wife, Mrs. J. Q. Adams and 2 infants, Mrs. N. A. Parshley, Amory Bell, Mrs. A. W. Hornsby, Morris N. Davidson, Gen. P. J. Sullivan, P. J. Conseagra, and a large number in second cabin and steerage.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah—Geo. W. Carpenter, Miss Mary Carpenter, Mrs. Scoville, Miss Merriman, Henry Merriman, Mrs. Kent, Miss S. Mercer, C. H. Austin, W. A. Brown, B. Darling and wife, A. R. Hathaway, Thomas Huntington, Eugene Castleton, Mrs. C. P. Haskill, Harry Gardner, Chas. Wells, H. T. Ashton, C. R. Pomeroy, Miss Hattie E. Coit, Thomas Bridgeford, T. M. Pendleton, Wm. Kipp and wife, Mrs. T. B. Monroe and 2 children, Chas. H. Thomas, Lieut. L. H. Beattie, U. S. N., Orlando Wilson, R. S. Williamson, Theo. Runson, Geo. Bedell, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Weaver and 2 children, C. J. Rosenberg, wife and child, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Granada, for Charleston—T. K. Paulding, L. Loveland, D. P. Watkins, P. Brodrick, R. Elder, W. T. Morgan, J. Van Santvoord, Mr. and Mrs. Magill, Miss Florence and Agnes Magill, Master Magill, Mr. Vernard Cland, Mrs. O'Leary, P. R. Kegler, Mrs. E. H. Kingdon and son, Mrs. J. Ericson, Mrs. Heinks, maid and child, Miss Mary E. Dennie, and others in the forward cabin.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Emily B. Souder, from Charleston—C. B. Sampler, J. B. Coffin, G. Dewhurst, F. C. Sebring, F. B. White, H. C. Adams, J. F. Adams, Miss E. F. Adams, Mr. Hume, lady and son, Miss Hassard, Geo. F. Sayres, Henry Boyer, J. W. Whipple, J. McIntyre, A. McIntyre, Mr. and Miss Graham, Capt. F. W. Harris, John H. Chisholm, Joel Copes, A. Owens, George Moore, James Quinlevin, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 13	Sun sets	6 45	Moon rises	9 21

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	9 07	Gov. Island	9 56	Hell Gate	11 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, April 20.

Cleared.

Steamships St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Bocande, Havre, Geo. Mackenzie; Arizona, Harris, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; City of Boston, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Granada, Bursley, Charleston, A. Leary; Hibernia, (Br.,) Munroe, Glasgow via Moville, F. Macdonald; Monterey, Edwards, New-Orleans, C. K. Garrison; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Louisa Moore, Wooster, Newbern. Murray, Ferris & Co.; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Gulf City, Stuart, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; E. S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, O. Goodspeed; Champion, Murray, Charleston, H. R. Morgan; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Empire, Price, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Jas. Hand; E. C. Knight, Dentz, Washington, D. C., Smith & Brown; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Heineken & Palmore; Hatteras, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Steamers Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Millville, Renear, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Ships Andrew Jackson, Chatfield, San Francisco, G. D. Sutton; David Brown, Pendleton, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.

Barks H. E. Libby, Libby, Cardenas, Baxter & Merrill; Alice May, (Br.,) Darkin, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.; Valkyrien, (Dan.,) Broberg, Gothenburg, Sweden, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Dominica, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Smith.

Brigs Geo. Downs, (Br.,) Lantare, Demerara, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Udola, Whittemore, Nuevitas, Thompson & Hunter; A. F. Eaton, Reed, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, J. Morton, Jr.; Aquilla, (Ital.,) Corselli, Tarragona, A. P. Agresta; Scotland, (Br.,) Crowell, Barbados, E. T. Smith; Advent, (Br.,) Crowell, Trinidad, Cuba, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Black Fish, Bragg, Savannah, A. J. Bentley & Co.; T. J. Maguire, Littlefield, Aspinwall, S. L. Merchant.

Schooners Oceanus, Satterly, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; S. L. Thompson, Smith, New-Haven, Rackett & Taylor; Pyrola, Newcomb, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; Koreb, Brown, Neuvitas, F. Talbot & Co.; White Sea, Bistenford, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Mystery, Smith, Charleston, Baxter & Merrill; Pointer, Nichols, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; E. Classon, Toombs, Corpus Christi, Miller & Houghton; Planet, Dumont, Bangor and Castine, R. P. Buck & Co.; F. Bell, Brewster, Beaufort, Thomas & Holmes; Antecedent, Sheffield, Providence, Rackett & Taylor; M. C. Turner, Camp, Petersburgh, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Sloops Emily, Allen, Bridgeport; Active, Miller, New-Haven, Rackett & Taylor.

Arrived.

Steamship Mississippi, Sumner, Havre April 3, via Falmouth 5th, with mdse. and passengers to C. K. Garrison. Has had heavy westerly gales the entire passage. Sld. in co. with steamship Celia, for New-York.

Steamship Emily B. Souder, Lockwood, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Ship Sophia, (Swed.,) Lafstrom, Cardiff 61 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had strong westerly gales most of the passage.

Ship Frances A. Palmer, Patterson, of and from Liverpool March 19, with mdse. to Smith & Dunning.

Bark Prindesse Alexandra, (of St. Croix,) Verdon, St. Croix 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to Roche Bros. & Coffey. April 2, lat. 33 22, lon. 72, had a heavy gale from W. N. W., during which was struck by a sea that carried away bowsprit, jibboom and jibstay, and with it the head of the foremast and maintopgallantmast, and everything attached. 16th, lat. 34 54, lon. 72 32, saw a schooner, waterlogged and abandoned, black, with a white streak, and black mastheads.

Bark Lord Chancellor, (of Picton, N. S.,) McDonald, Buenos Ayres 58 ds., with hides, &c., to James L. Overton. During a heavy gale sprung a leak.

Bark Jubinal, (Norw.,) Rappen, Taganrog via Malta Jan. 2, with wool and passengers to Holmboe & Co. Had heavy weather; lost and split sails. April 13, lat. 35 16, lon. 72 45, spoke brig La Creol, for New-York, with loss of foremast and maintopmast, and had her decks swept; was short of provisions and water, and supplied her.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Black, Arroyo, P. R., 7th inst., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. 16th inst., lat. 37, lon. 74, spoke bark Princess Alexandra, from St. Croix for New-York, with loss of bowsprit, foretopmast and maintopgallantmast.

Bark Recife, (of Liverpool,) Blandford, Yokohama Oct. 5, with teas to Napier & Welsford. Cleared Straits of Sunda Dec. 18, Cape of Good Hope Feb. 15, St. Helena March 3, crossed the equator 21st, in lon. 35 W. April 13, lat. 35 N., lon. 71 56 W., had a heavy gale from N. W., in which blew away maintopsail and foretopmast-staysail. 17th, lat. 34 54, lon. 71 56, passed a schooner, with loss of foremast, jibboom and maintopmast.

Bark Linda, (of Philadelphia,) Hewitt, Matanzas 8 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig La Criolla, Jordan, of and from Nassau 17 ds., with staves to Ebenezer Nanson & Co. April 12, 60 miles E. N. E. of Hatteras, had a hurricane, commencing from E. S. E., veering to N. E. and E. N. E., which blew with great violence for 26 hours, during which the vessel was hove on her beam ends five times, the last time was obliged to cut away the foretopmast to right her, which in taking carried away the maintopmast and jibboom; was compelled to cut the wrecked stuff away to avoid damage from it to the hull; lost all the sails and rigging. During the hurricane was boarded by several tremendous seas, which swept the decks of water-casks and everything movable, stove cabin and bulwarks, and damaged most of the provisions.

Brig Helios, (Swed.,) Landergren, Port Albert, Wales, 63 ds., with railroad iron to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had heavy W. and S. W. gales in the Gulf. March 21, lat. 23, lon. 25, spoke a Prussian bark, from Havre for New-Orleans, with passengers, 32 ds. out.

Brig Agra, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Putnam, Antwerp 35 ds., with mdse. to order. No date, lat. 52, lon. 23, had a heavy gale from N. E., during which carried away foretopsail-yard.

Brig Maria, (of Hayti,) Roach, Malaga 49 ds., with fruit to George F. Bulley.

Brig Lydia H. Cole, (of Turks Island,) Sampson, St. Jago de Cuba 17 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co.

Brig Mary Plummer, (of Newburyport,) Devereux, Humacao, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to F. A. Abbott.

Brig Eunice, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Barker, Bonaire 15 ds., with salt to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Martha Ganion, of and from Arichat 13 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig St. Peter, Grimes, of and from Arichat, with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig Gazelle, (of Harrington, Me.,) Cole, Messina Feb. 22, with fruit, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Had much squally and rainy weather during the passage.

Brig Marie, (Hanov.,) Henicken, Rio Grande 90 ds., with hides, &c., to order. Has had a succession of northerly gales; lost sails, spars, &c.

Brig Abner Taylor, Powell, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Edward, (of Arichat,) Marmend, Savanilla 34 ds., with hides, &c., to B. F. Small & Co. 12th inst., off Hatteras, during a gale from N. to N. W., lost jibboom, split foresail and threw deck-load of wood overboard; same time, Wm. Gerrior, of Arichat, the cook, was washed overboard and lost.

Schr. Alethes, Bishop, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas. April 16, in lat. 33, lon. 73, had a heavy gale from S. E.

Schr. S. V. Nichols, (of St. John, N. B.,) Nichols, Havana 17 ds., with sugar to John Boynton's Son & Co. April 13, lat. 34 32, lon. 73 32, had a heavy northerly gale, during which lost mainboom and gaff, mainsail, jibboom and jib.

Schr. Laura Gertrude, Campbell, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to Dollner, Potter & Co. 10th inst., saw brig E. Dudley, going into Sagua.

Schr. Eliza J. Rayner, Payne, Georgetown 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. John M. Richard, Wright, Darien, Ga., 14 ds., with lumber, bound to New-Haven. April 13, in a heavy gale, lost part of deck-load.

Schr. Melita, (of Arichat,) Fougere, St. John's, P. R., 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Schr. Edward de Hart, (of Gloucester,) Low, Matanzas 8 ds., with pineapples to W. J. Wenoerg.

Schr. Florence, Peckham, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. Texas, Champlin, Norwich, for Rondout.
Schr. D. H. Baldwin, Vale, New-London.
Schr. Thos. Fitch, Pettigrew, Portland, for Virginia.
Schr. Belle, Cubberly, York River, with oysters.
Schr. Anna Borland, Hill, Virginia.
Schr. Cornelius, Johnson, Virginia.
Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, Virginia.
Schr. D. N. Vaughan, Gifford, Virginia.
Schr. S. C. Wilson, Wilson, Virginia.
Schr. S. Morgan, Davy, Alexandria.
Schr. M. Pierson, Grant, Georgetown, Va.
Schr. R. Munson, Martling, Virginia.

Sailed.

Steamships Baltic, Allemannia, Manhattan, City of Boston, Helvetia, St. Laurent, Hibernia, Corsica, Gulf City, Arizona, Champion, E. S. Terry, Louisa Moore, Monterey, George Washington, San Jacinto, Granada, E. C. Knight, Empire, Hatteras, and others.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 20—Arr. barks Ann & Alice, London; Ruby, Gottenburg; brigs Emma C., Matanzas; Hail Columbia, Cienfuegos; J. W. Drisko, Georgetown; Lincoln Webb, Richmond; Princeton, Philadelphia; schr. Erie, Jacmel.

Also arr. barks Young Turk, Messina; Lochiel, Matanzas; Edward Everett, Baltimore; brigs Kennebec, Sagua; Alex. Millizen, Philadelphia; Gen. Banks, do.; schr. Chattanooga, Ponce.

Spoken, &c.

Fanny—bark, strg S. W., 13th inst., lat. 32, lon. 71 40.

Edward Lemeyer—schr., of Newburyport, from New-York for Porto Rico, 9 ds. out, April 8, lat. 21 09, lon. 69 50.

Mary G. Smith—schr., steering eastward, 11th inst., lat. 27 12, lon. 70.

Roslyn—brig, strg. N. E., April 15, lat. 33 29, lon. 73 03.

Foreign Ports.

At Havre, April 3, steamship Fulton, Gadsden, for New-York 17th; ships Wm. Frothingham, Quarey, for do.; Euterpe, Leach, ldg.; Java, McLean; J. H. McLaren, Corning; Sandusky, Norton; Celeste Clark, Foster; Therese, Mudgett, unknown.

At Arroyo, P. R., April 7, brig Bachelor, ldg. for New-York; brig Mecher, Morse, do. do.; Susan, do. do.; brig Rising Sun, Scofield, do. do.; brig Flora, Mayo, do. do.; bark Amazon, Percival, do. do.

At Baracoa, April 10, schrs. F. G. Davis, Isaac Rich, Wildfire, Navigator, Lola Montez, Olive G. Tower, Azelda and Laura.

At St. Jago de Cuba, April 3, bark Annie Augusta, from Philadelphia, dischg.; brig J. McIntyre, do.

At Bonaire, April 4, brig Firm, Dexter, for New-York in 8 days.

At St. John's, P. R., April 9, brigs Julia and Virginia, discharging.

THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for May, contains Franklin and Jackson—the Man of Thought and the Man of Action, with Portraits—Mark Lemon, of London *Punch*—Portraits of Kings and Queens of Sweden—A Cherokee Legend: The Origin of the Human Race, of Game and Indian Corn—Phrenology in Schools—The Metric System—Tight Lacing—Muscular Power—Effects of a Bad Dream—National Salutations—Shopping—Charity—Total Depravity—The Active and Passive—Origin of Life—Pope's Essay on Man, &c., only 20 cts., or $2 a year. All newsmen have it. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

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ESTABLISHED 1861.
The Immense Profits of the Tea Trade Greatly Reduced.

The proprietors became fully convinced, several years ago, that the consumers of Tea and Coffee were paying too many and too large profits on these articles of every day consumption, and therefore organized THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, to do away, as far as possible, with these enormous drains upon the consumers, and to supply them with these necessaries at the smallest possible price.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea trade, we will start with the American houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

1st..........The American houses in China or Japan make large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their houses in China.

2d..........The banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of teas.

3d..........The importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

4th..........On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the purchaser sells it to the speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

5th..........The speculator sells it to the wholesale tea dealer in lines, at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

6th..........The wholesale tea dealer sells it to the wholesale grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

7th..........The wholesale grocer sells it to the retail dealer at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

8th..........The retailer sells it to the consumer for *all the profit he can get.*

When you have added to these *eight* profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, and add the original cost of the tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom-house stores to our warehouses.

The Company continue to sell at the following prices:

OOLONG, (Black,) 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per lb.

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ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 20 per lb.

IMPERIAL, (Green,) 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per lb.

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GUNPOWDER, $1 25, best $1 50 per lb.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per lb. Hotels, saloons, boarding-house keepers, and families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST and DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per lb., and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per lb. by purchasing their Teas of the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
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78, 66, 28, 73, 39, 11, 14, 58, 16, 7, 34, 21, 3.
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